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ted with the House.

Editors.



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# Maine Larmer.

EZEKIEL HOLMES, Editors.

Shall Agriculture Receive the Patron-

so much time and money to raise and maintain doubtless one cause; but another reason is, that armies that all other matters seem to be regarded the roots of the grass lack nourishment, and for the time being as of secondary importance. without having it the plant dies out. It is as The fact that agriculture furnishes a large part reasonable to suppose that the roots of any other of the fighting material of our armies, and also plant can get along as well without manure, as the entire support of them, seems to be forgotten. the roots of grass, but we know that the latter It would appear that the government regarded seldom receives it, except when applied to a field war itself as a sufficient promoter of the interests at the time it is seeded down. The usual practice of farming, without offering any other encourage- among our farmers is to break up a field or pasment as is necessary in times of peace; and there ture—as often without spreading any dressing on may be some reasonableness to the assertion.— the surface as with—and plant it with potatoes. Every one must see that war acts as a great stim- Then manure is spread on, the field is plowed. ulus to farming by making larger demands upon planted with corn and manured in the hill. The the resources of each estate; prices of farm pro-next season it is sowed to oats or barley and seedduce are higher, and an active demand is created ed down. Allowing the ground to have been in for every article grown upon the farm. Large no very excellent condition before being broken, numbers of men are taken from the hay-field to it is safe to say that the crops taken from it have the field of conflict, and those remaining are nec- exhausted nearly all the manure applied; and yet essarily obliged to perform an equal amount of it is expected to produce a fair crop of hay for five work by the help of animals and machinery, so as or six years, without any dressing, until it is again to produce the same yield as before with a less broken up. How land, with this treatment, can proportional cost. These and other causes act as be expected to produce even a fair yield of grass, direct agencies for the advancement of the farm- is one of the unaccountable things in our agriculing interests. Notwithstanding this, the support ture. But with the application of four cords of and influence of government should not be with- manure per acre, once in three years, a good crop held from our agricultural interests, but on the of hay can be harvested each year, for almost an contrary they should be directly aided by liberal indefinite period. and judicious appropriations. Other nations Allowing then, that it is a good policy, and one have understood that even in war times it was of the most economical farm practices to top-dress not policy to withhold government support from mowing fields, and if there were no particular difthis greatest of all the elements of a Nations prosperity and strength. Among those of antiquity fall would at once be suggested as the best time. we have many honorable examples of this kind, There are many reasons why the fall presents adand in more recent periods the same wise policy has been adopted. In France during the days of is that it is undoubtedly the best time. In the the Revolution, when many improvements of a spring, although it may be dissolved and washed public kind were suspended for want of funds. down by spring rains, yet if it should be dry, the agriculture still retained a place in the patronage dressing would remain in lumps upon the surface, of government, schools for teaching its various affinding no nourishment for grass roots, and act-

The question has been asked, "Shall Agriculthe farmer is a little "behind time"—and such a ture in the present times continue to receive the job would rarely be accomplished in time to do aid of Government?" We answer most emphat- much good to a grass-field the same season. ically, by all means. Withdrawing support from Again, in the spring, fields are not suitable for this would be like taking the blood from the sys- the passing of heavy teams, the soil is too moist tem, when the very life of that system depended and yielding and lots would be greatly cut up upon its blood. Upon the farms and the farmers and damaged by teams passing over them. This rests the life and hope of the country. Let the can be done in fall with little or no disadvantage government show them by appropriations in their of this sort. But one reason why farmers do not behalf that it realizes their importance and is apply dressing to their grass-fields in the fall, is willing to encourage their efforts. Within a because they do not have it. On this account it year our National Government has done consider- is put on in the spring if at all. But a proper able in this particular. The Bills for Agricul- attention to the matter will secure to most farmtural Colleges, and for a National Department of ers a sufficient amount of dressing in the fall, to Agriculture, are most important agencies for the apply to several acres of their grass-lands which advancement of this great interest. The latter is most need the application. The use of muck in in working order and gives promise of accomplish- the yards and stalls during summer and autumn, ing all that its most earnest friends have desired, and the yarding or stabling of cattle at night, towhich is due in a great measure to the energetic gether with composts, or even the use of a special ability of its present Chief Clerk.

The aid which our State furnishes to its agrilands in the fall, ensure a good yield of hay, and cultural interests is highly commendatory. The keep the hay field in good condition. three branches of our agricultural system which receives this aid, are the Secretary of the Board, the members of the same, and the County Societies. They are each most useful auxiliaries in thirty to fifty acres-are beginning to perform the cause of farming improvement, have been pro- their work with a horse. They find that it is ductive of great benefit, and their sphere of influ- necessary to keep a horse to do their riding, and ence is being widened from year to year. It will that it hardly pays to let him remain in the pasbe remembered that at the session of the Board ture or stall seven-tenths of the time, and yet last winter, the labors of the Board and its able keep a yoke of oxen to do their work with, and Secretary were most faithfully presented to the with the exception of breaking up or hauling Legislature by Mr. Perley; and through his influ-rocks, one horse makes a very good team for a ence the appropriation to the Board and the Ag- farm of the above size. ricultural Societies was continued. That the It is a question of some importance, how large same judicious appropriations to the agricultural a horse is necessary for farm and carriage purinterests of the State will be hereafter continued poses? We have the opinion of one of the most we have no doubt. It is demanded by the wisest experienced horsemen in this city-one who policy and the most important interests of the knows so much about a horse that what he don't

## Quartz or Diamond?

traordinary specimens of stone in one of the deep valleys of Mt. Pleasant—which certainly is a great curiosity to say the least—and has divided the judgment of the people. Some call it diamond—others crystal quartz. Now I wish to know, through your paper, how to determine which it fractures, especially about his fore parts in comis, diamond or crystal quartz, and its value.

Denmark, Nov. 12th, 1862.

when rubbed together in the dark, which the for- above it. What say our readers? mer does not. Again, diamond is not acted upon by acids or alkalies, while quartz is, and this is perhaps one of the most handy methods of determining the two. In the scale of hardness—as applied to these minerals—diamond reaches 10, the highest number beam, while quart is represent.

Etna, Nov. 17th, 1862. highest number known, while quartz is represented by 7. Quartz, if containing no foreign sub-The former is extensively used in the arts, being used in the manufacture of glass, &c., the latter are so valuable as to bring a very high price, and are considered extremely rare.- EDS.

## Devon Herd-Book.

The Committee on Devon Pedigrees, appointed by the Association of Breeders of thorough-bred neat stock, have given notice that they will receive pedigrees for publication in the "American Devon Herd-Book" up to December 3d at which Devon Herd-Book" up to December 3d, at which time the Committee meet to examine pedigrees and prepare them for the press. They may be forwarded previous to that date to H. M. Sessions, South Wilbraham, Mass.

On a loamy soil. Barnyard manure, spread lengthwise in the drills. not in hills. Two pieces of cut seed in a place, fair size distance between seed, all measured, no guess work about it. Covered with the plow. The two first rows a little larger in size.

R. K. Thistlewood.

Alexander, Nov. 17th, 1862.

## Top-Dressing in Autumn.

The more we think of it, the more we are convinced that top-dressing is one of the most direct and effectual ways by which grass lands can be made to keep up their original fertility, and from S. L. BOARDMAN, Editors.

Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man.

Shall Agriculture Receive the Patron
Man de to keep up their original fertility, and from our own experience and the writings of practical farmers we are also convinced that autumn is the best season in the whole year for applying a top
Li is not expected that every farmer will become a geologist; nor is it absolutely essential that he should, in order to be a successful agriculturist. Yet it is claimed that improved agriculturist. too often overlooked by Government. It costs after having been newly seeded down, and this is

viz: that armies cannot march or fight without the plied, and be in realiness to start with new substantial aid provided by agriculture, and that strength and vigor on the approach of spring. to furnish this aid, farming must receive the di- Besides, there is more leisure for doing it in the rect assistance and encouragement of the govern- fall than the spring. There is a great hurry with farm operations in spring time-particularly if fertilizer for the purpose, will, if applied to grass

## A Large or a Small Horse---Which?

Many farmers who own small farms-say from

know isn't worth knowing-that for all general purposes of riding, and doing farm or truck work. a 900 lbs. horse is better than one who goes above MESSRS. EDITORS:-I have found some very ex- this, say ten or twelve hundred. He has found ing down hill, the weight of his body causing a J. H. WARREN. greater strain than that of a lighter animal. The difference in keeping is not a large item, but Note. Perhaps it would not be far out of the amounts to something in the course of the year. way to say that it is not diamond, because dia- So we think it will be found that the extra weight monds are not found in these parts. Diamond is on a horse, above 900 lbs., is not only usepure crystalized carbon, while quartz is almost less for all except the heaviest pulls, but that it pure silica. The latter—especially the milkwhite varieties—often gives a phosphorescent light weighing this, rather than one whose weight is

## Corn-Stalks for Milch Cows.

EDITORS FARMER:-Will you let me and others

Note. We have not had a sufficient experistance appears in clear transparent crystals; dia- ence in feeding them to milch cows to determine monds are found of various colors, as well as tran-the matter, and must call on some of our practisparent, which varity is the most highly prized. cal correspondents to enlighten our querist.—Eps. For the Maine Farmer.

## Potato Experiment.

MESSRS. EDITORS:-In accordance with the suggestion of the Board of Agriculture, I planted po-tatoes of the State of Maine variety, in rows of sixteen rods in length, with the hills at different distances apart, and with the following results:

Agriculture and Geology.

The study of geology may be considered under three general heads—descriptive, theoretical and practical. The first notes facts and appearances; the second attempts to account for and explain the various phenomena spread out before the

ment with regard to industrial and economical uses and purposes.

In the investigation of his subject, the geologist has discovered, as he maintains, that the lowest rocks are of crystallized origin; that they are devoid of the traces of organic remains, either vegetable or animal, and that they were stratified at high angles of inclination. Such are denominated the subject, the geologist in geographical sections, as shown by the census of 1860:

District.

New England,
Middle Dist., 1,837,554

(Nestern Dist., 1,837,554

Territories, 55,622

Siaveholding Dist, 1,837,554

Territories, 55,622

Siaveholding Dist, 1,837,554 inated "primitive rocks," and are termed granite, gneiss, micaceous and argillaceous schist, primi-tive limestone and trap, scrpentine, porphyry, sienite, topaz and quartz rock, primitive flinty slate and gypsums and curite or white stone. The that of 1860, exhibits an increase of 5,290,486

flinty slate. There are various speculations concerning this series, with regard to the agency of water and fire, which it is not necessary now to

appeared in the petrified remains imbedded in nearly two tons per head. rocks, and in the lowest order of zoophytes and tons of hay were made, but 1.190,264 head of the invertebrated class of shells, the most numerical ware were kept, or rather more than half a ton to the nner ruits. But another cultivator, who raises an annual crop of the best apples, as ger rising from the furrow and disease rising from the river.—Victor Hugo. brated fishes; next reptiles, birds and quadrupeds. Of plants the first that appear are the cryptogamous, the most impefect of the vegetable world; then follow the monocotyle lonous, cattle kept were as follows: succeeded by the dicotylæ lonous, until the most perfect state of the vegetable kingdom is reached. t is with themes like these that the geologist North,

The tertiary system, as defined by geologists, comprises all the formations above the chalk, the last rocky stratum, comprehending all the formations posterior to the chalk, and includes the di-luvial and alluvial formations. "In most theories that have been put forth by earth-making writers," says a late English author, "it has been assumed as a principle, that the agglutinated and hardened mineral masses which are seen to form mountains, and called rocks, originally by the agency of water or fire, or whether from a state of solution or fusion; and all the other appeared at subsequent periods, from the decomposition of the original substances by the effect of convulsions, disruptions, and of the universal del-uge, to all of which phenomena the globe has been subjected. The theory of disintegration and decomposition of rocks, holds from extensive ob-servation that the hardest rocks were produced by the combined influence of air and water." Thus are they decomposed, and a soil furnished for plants. This is the received opinion concerning the formation of soils. It is a slow work.

Nevertheless, much has been done in the measareless period of earth's generation. There are many other speculations on the formation of soils.

Infertile soils are produced by the decomposition of granite and sandstone; those from limestone, chalk and basalt, are denominated fertile. other agencies than dentrition are supposed to be active in the formation of soils. Diluvium is a term applied to soils, indicating an extraordinary action of water, such as that produced by the Noachian deluge. It consists of deposits of clay, sand and gravel, which overlie stratified formations, covering them, sometimes, to great depth. The glacial theory is considered by some as hav-

river-plains or valleys, as the alluvium of the river Connecticut, Hudson, Mississippi and other rivers that will suggest themselves to the reader.

The surface soil of the globe is made to consist six substances by the chemist, to wit, sand, clay, iron, lime, manganese and potash. Sand is produced by the decomposition of rocks; clay is

produced by the operation of fresh water in the alluvial deposit, with the shale that accompanies alluvial deposit, with the snare that necomposites the secondary deposits. "The marine tertiary clay immediately overlies the chalk, which accounts for the difference in clays. Loam is a counts for the difference in clays. Loam is a count of the centary and the the centar compound of clay, sand, lime and iron; potash

assert that it is of recent vegetable origin. It is chiefly found in northern climes, and is generally chiefly found in northern climes, and is generally covered with coarse vegetation. The common notion is, that peat was formed by the collection and decomposition in low places of leaves, trees, and other vegetation, by the action of air and water. Peats are black, pulpy, and are composed of spongy, fibrous materials—often incapable of supporting much weight—matted with a growth of vegetation. Some are used as fuel, others for making compost manure: others still parshes, says an Englishman, the air about peat Hills, in Boston Cultivator. swamps is salubrious, showing that no putrefac-tion is going on; and to this is attributed the

sterility of sphagnus swamps.

It must be admitted, after all, even by the

Agricultural Miscellany. | tion and reciprocal action of existing substances, and consequently cannot be produced by natural processes, unless the elements already exist. But of the mode of preparation of the various substances for that purpose, and of the state that is necessary to engender life and support it, no ex-

Shall Agriculture Receive the Patronage of Government?

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culture is caumed that improved agriculture.

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In the department of its knowledges is hardly culture is indebted to the labors and investigate.

In the interest of agriculture are interest.

In the interest of a definition of the labors and investigate is a traini rocks is considered, and the laws which govern will deny that practically and economically contheir formation and arrangement are dilligently sidered, great good has been derived by the farmers from the assiduous labors of geologists, both

A correspondent of the New York Express, in geological explorer, and to arrange them into a connected history; and the third considers the mineral productiveness of soils, and their employment with regard to industrial and economical productiveness of soils, and their employment with regard to industrial and economical productiveness of soils, and their employment with regard to industrial and economical productiveness of soils, and their employment with regard to industrial and economical productiveness of soils, and their employment with regard to industrial and economical productiveness of soils, and their employment with regard to industrial and economical productiveness of soils, and their employment with regard to industrial and economical productiveness of soils, and their employment with regard to industrial and economical productiveness of soils, and their employment with regard to industrial and economical productiveness of soils, and their employment with regard to industrial and economical productiveness of soils, and their employment with regard to industrial and economical productiveness of soils, and their employment with regard to industrial and economical productiveness of soils, and their employment with regard to industrial and economical productiveness of soils. product in geographical sections, as shown by the

19,129,128 \$191,291,280 138,386,420 Comparing the product of 1850, which was 13,838,642 tons, valued at \$138,386,420 with term primary, or primitive rocks, is regarded as synonymous with the Azoic, Hypozoic, Metamorphic, or Nonfossilliferous systems of modern geolcially so in our Western and Northern latitudes, The second series, being partly of crystalline but the amount of labor required in the caring and partly of mechanical origin, containing and feeding it to stock, as well as providing for traces of the remains of vegetables and animals, its covering, is a most severe tax upon the farmis called, on account of their character and position, "transition rocks," consisting of transition the planters inhabiting our Southern latitudes limestone and trap, graywacks, and transition are exempt. This has been made so clear by onsider.

as a crop of great value, even as 'rivalling cotton'
The third series is more mechanical than the
in magnitude, and offsetting that crop in its imformer. The planes of stratification are nearly portance as a national product. This view of the level; and they cortain the old red sandstone, subject is more specious than real, however. The the coal formation, the new or variegated sand-object of making hay is to cure the grass so that stone, salt-beds, gypsum, limestone, trap por-phyrics, upper sandstone, chalk, magnesian and through these rigorous northern winters, which oolite varieties. The present zoological period prevent them from seeking their own food in its seems to have begun with the last stratified denatural state. Where these winters do not exist, Desit. Here the exuvial remains are very great. Upward from the first series, or the granite door, toward the surface, an increasing softness not a valuable labor, but an expense in the keepof government, schools for teaching its various branches were established, and even the rulers, and those in authority paid some attention to its study. The lesson which France found to be a most important one, is equally applicable now, respectively that armies cannot march or fight without the stirr that armies cannot march or fight without the stirr that armies cannot march or fight without the strong of cattle and horse to start with new can be made and the surface, an increasing softness affolding no nourishment for grass roots, and action of the pear. His system allows no useless ing as a hindrance in mowing, especially if done with a scythe. If applied in the fall, it will all surface of the people which is carried by drop, there in floods, by the step seems to evince a gradual preparation for the step seems to evince a gradual preparation for the step seems to evince a gradual preparation for the step seems to evince a gradual preparation for the step seems to evince a gradual preparation for the step seems to evince a gradual preparation for the step seems to evince a gradual preparation for the step seems to evince a gradual preparation for the surface, with the happiest effect, in the cultiva-than the cultiva-than the cultiva-than the cultiva-than the surface, an increasing softness of cattle imposed by climate. Accordingly we find, as we proceed South, the variety sucreceding formation until the surface of the people which is carried by drop, there in floods, by the step seems to evince a gradual preparation for the surface of the people which is carried into of the pear. His system allows no useless wood, nor more fruit than the cultiva-than the cu ous of the organic remains. Then appear verte- per head. In Alabama, 32,685 tons of hay were ning of the fruit, and he has no doubt of the

## hay cut. 9,473,605 5,460,820

24,098,404 13.383.642 "This crop of hay, therefore, is a tax upon the labor of the Northern farmer proportionate to the number of cattle he seeks to winter, and the rigor of the winter he has to provide for. To count this expense among the advantages of free labor is certainly a very fallacious way of convincing the laborer of its blessings, and would leave the inference that free labor in Maine is much more profitable than in other free States. The advantages of the Southern climate are, that not only is natural fodder more abundant, enabling the same land to support more cattle, but the la-bor, which, at the North is employed to make that fodder available, is at the South applied to other productions. The labor, which at the North will give 100,000,000 of hay, will at the South not being needed for that purpose, give

100,000,000 of cotton.

It is for this, among other reasons, that the productions of the South are so much more per head than the West or North. The chief reason lective, while the free labor at the West depends upon its own resources, and is not able to hire the needful help in sowing and harvest seasons. Improvements in machinery have been a great help in this respect, enabling the farmer to get more into and more off the ground than his unassisted labor could do.'

We would commend the foregoing extracts from Mr. Kettell's pamphlet to the careful attention of our readers .- Dollar Newspaper.

The glacial theory is considered by some as having an important bearing on this subject.

The primitive alluvial depositions are traced to the Noachian deluge. Alluvium is a term applied to earthy matter, washed together by the ordinary action of water. Such is the soil of buds in spring. When taken off in the fall, one method of keeping them is to bury them a foot or two deep in the earth. I once set several hundred which had been kept in this way. They have taken from the ground as Scions may be cut at any time between the appeared as fresh when taken from the ground a se recently cut from the tree-nearly all lived and made a good growth. In this case a trench was dug and some straw laid at the bottom; the scions laid on and another layer of straw over them, and the trench then filled with earth. When taken from the trees in winter, my method of keeping them is to put the lower ends in loose earth on the bottom of the cellar, and put a box over them to retain the moisture. They may be kept in this way till June, in good condition, as

compound of clay, sand, lime and iron; potash occupies little space."

Peat is an alluvial formation. Six kinds, says a modern writer, have been described. Some regard peat as being of antediluvian origin; others assert that it is of recent vegetable origin. It is expressed a March before the starting of the February and March, before the starting of the buds, but it may be done at any time during the winter when most convenient. The fall is the

growth of vegetation. Some are used as luce, growth of vegetation. Some are used as luce, others for making compost manure; others still are cultivated, while most of them are left unclosely enveloped in oiled silk to exclude the air. I have received and forwarded many in this manual for of which failed of growing.—O. V.

## How Many Seeds in a Bushel?

It must be admitted, after all, even by the most learned geologists, that in regard to the formation of rock, and soils said to be derived therefrom, there is much of hypothesis and un
828,360 seeds; clover of medium size, 17,400.900 therefrom, there is much of hypothesis and uncertain speculation. "In the tranquil forge of Nature's stupendous and wonderful works, the lapse of time her results would be imperceptible. In that furnace, no one hears the clink of the hammer—the torture of analysis; nor is the war of acids with alkalies discerned; nor is the use of tests and precipitates, agents and reagents in the lapse of the clink of the hammer—the torture of analysis; nor is the war of acids with alkalies discerned; nor is the use of tests and precipitates, agents and reagents in the lapse of the clink of the hammer—the torture of analysis; nor is the war of acids with alkalies discerned; nor is the use the clink of the proposition of the clink of the lapse of the clink of the lapse of time her requirement. The tranquil forge of seeds; Rio Grande wheat, fair and plump, 559.

288 kernels; ryc, 898,880 kernels. As there are 43,560 square feet, or 6,272,640 square inches in an acre, it is easy to estimate how thickly a bush-el of seed would cover the ground. We shall be a different kinds of seeds; Rio Grande wheat, fair and plump, 559.

288 kernels; ryc, 898,880 kernels. As there are 43,560 square feet, or 6,272,640 square inches in a cre, it is easy to estimate how thickly a bush-el of seed would cover the ground. We shall be a many creations and the clink of the lapse of time her results would be imperceptible. of acids with alkalies discerned; nor is the use of tests and precipitates, agents and reagents in producing the work of combination and dissolution perceived. One grand principle is everywhere at work, and prevades every atom, and in where at work, and prevades every atom, and in the bushel weight is: Wheat 60 lbs., or 960 conjunction with the vivifying effects of heat and light, brings into existence and matures the germs of animal and vegetable life. A modern theory supposes all effects to arise from the modern the modern through the control of the

## Thinning of Fruits.

We attended the meetings of the U. S. Pomological Society, recently held in this city, and listened to the proceedings with much interest. We found the members as earnest in debate, and as tenacious of their opinions as though discussing some grave question of a material character, and the enthusiasm manifested gave the whole a lively proximate fixe and pleasant character. Enthusiasm gives tone, color and attraction to everything we do, and even in our deliberative assemblies without it.

Science, after long experiment, now knows that again at a future time. What we present now, is earnestly commended to every reader.—N. E.

"One lesson which experience has taught us, is the importance of thinning the fruit, especially of apples and pears, This branch of pomology has received comparatively but little attention. There is a limit to the capacity of all created things. If you tax the energies of an animal too severely for a long time, the result will be premature age and decay. Subject any vegetable or into the abyes. produces barrenness the next. Hence we hear among our farmers and gardeners of what they term the hearing year. They invariable design would suffice to nourish the world. term the hearing year. They invariably designate the Baldwin apple as a tree that bears on alternate years. But is not the cause of this alternation found in the fact that the abundant term at the state of the state of the state that the state of the state that the state of the state that the state of t ternation found in the fact that the abundant crop of the bearing year exhausts the energies of the tree, and absorbs the pabulum so as not to leave sufficient aliment for the formation of fruit spurs the succeeding year? Many varieties have a tendency to overbearing, especially those which produce their fruit in clusters. Nature herself teaches us the remedy for this evil, and a superturbed in the treets at hight, these normal scaveniers? carts, these fetile streams of subterranean series carts, these fetile streams of subterranean series. Carts, these fetile streams of subterranean series carts, these fetile streams of subterranean series. Carts, the subterranean series carts, these fetile streams of subterranean series. Carts, the subterranean series carts, the subterranean series carts, the subterranean series carts, these fetile stre eaches us the remedy for this evil, and a superabundance of blossom is generally followed by a profuse falling of the embryo fruit. When and it is joy, it is life. Thus wills that mysterious where this dropping is not sufficient to prevent overbearing, we should resort to the process of

relieving the tree of a portion of its fruit The organism which carries on healthful development, in order to repeat its cycle of functions from year to year, cannot be overworked without time for recuperation. Whatever of nutrition goes to the support of useless branches, or a redundancy of fruit, abstracts that strength from to the perfection of the crop, and the development of the spurs which would bear fruit the next year. One of the best cultivators in the vicinity of Boston, has reduced this theory to practice, with the happiest effect, in the cultivation of the pear. His system allows no uscless wood, nor more fruit than the tree can properly wretched younting of our sewers into the rivers, sures us that the secret of his success is the thineconomy of the practice. No good farmer doubts the necessity of thinning his root crops, no vigaron the propriety of thinning his grapes. Au-alogy of cultivation, therefore, justifies the prac-tice, and I entertain no question of its great im-

tice, and I entertain no question of its great importance.

Light, air and moisture are essential to the production of vegetable products, and especially of fine fruits. Who has not observed that the best specimens of fruits on a tree are ordinarily those which are most exposed to these elements? Who does not select the full-sized ruddy fruit, which has had free communion with light, heat and air, in preference to the half-fed specimen which has shared its own proper nourishment with five or six crowded rivals on the same spur?

and rural architect, and will be found very useful for farmers:

A cisteru of the dimensions that I shall describe will hold one thousand gallons, will cost but eight dollars, and its capacity may be doubled for less than fifty per cent. additional cost. One of this size will be found sufficient for farmers' families generally, and will insure soft water, which is rare in wells. The following are the directions for excavating cisterns: Stake and line out a plat near the building eight by ten feet, excavate this one foot in depth, then set the lines in eighteen inches on all sides, then exca-

fruit is retarded in proportion to the straining and compression of the stalk.' This is illustrated in the overbearing of some varieties, which, from a redundancy of fruit, without the process of early and thorough thinning, seldom produce the balance of the work, cutting the beard in two good specimens, and in a few years become stinted and unhealthy trees. The overbearing of a tree is as much a tax upon its energies and constitution, as the exhaustion of a field by excessive crops of the same kind, year after year, with-

of the tree. This practice, judiciously followed, it off neatly and sward it, and you have a conwill sepercede the necessity of staying up the plete filtering eistern for eight to twelve years. branches, will prevent injury to the tree by their breaking, and will prove decidedly economical.

Associated with the thinning of fruits is the expediency of gathering a part of the crop as soon as it approaches maturity. The remaining specimens will thereby be much increased in size and excellence. The fruit of a tree does not all accessional gathering will turn the crop to the

## Orchard Grass.

Still, from the abundance of long leaves which it throws out, it makes a fodder, which, if cured in ble. It is no plea to say that it was seissored to throws out, it makes a fodder, which, if cured in the proper stage, is well relished by stock. The aftermath is often of more value than the first crop. It seldom sends up seed-stalks after the first crop, but the numerous leaves continue to grow all the season, presenting in autumn a mass of soft herbage. As above remarked, however, its greatest value is for pasture; no grass starts quicker or grows more rapidly after being cut or led off. It is best adapted to strong, loamy or slaty soils, where it retains its vigor many years. From the strength of its roots it is seldom injured by frost, and it is superior to most species in sus-

### Waste of Cities.

Paris throws five millions a year into the sea. And this without metaphor. How, and in what manner? day and night. With what thought? without thinking of it. For what return? nothing. By means of what organ? by means of its intestine. What is its intestine? its sewer. Five millions is the most moderate of the ap-proximate figures which the estimates of special

solor and attraction to everything we do, such even in our deliberative assemblies, without it, they seem but a dignified set of owls or automatons. The address of President Wilder was an tons. The address of President Wilder was an tons. The chinese, we must say to our shame, knew it before us. No Chinese to the city withexcellent one, and was listened to with an unmistakable gratification. Below, we give some of its leading thoughts, with the intention of quoting lagain at a future time. What we present now, to human fertilization, the earth in China is still as young as in the days of Abraham. Chinese wheat yields a hundred and twency fold. There is no guano comparable in fertility to the detritus of a capital. A great city is the most powerful of stercoraries. To employ the city to enrich the plain would be a sure success. If our gold is filth, on the other hand our filth is gold.

What is done with this filth, gold? It is swept mineral substance to too great pressure, and you destroy its powers of cohesion. So if you permit a tree to bear beyond its strength, you injure its fruit, retard its growth, and shorten its life, hand, we send to the sea. All the human and We fit out convoys of ships, at great expense, All have observed that superfecundity one year, produces barrenness the next. Hence we hear

Put that into the great crucible; your abundance shall spring from it. The nutrition of the plains makes the nourishment of men. You have the power to throw away this wealth,

and to think me ridiculous into the bargain. That will cap the climax of your ignorance.

Statistics show that France alone makes a liquidation of a hundred millions every year into the Atlantic from the mouths of her rivers. Mark

## Cheap Cisterns and Filters.

The following information on this important

with five or six crowded rivals on the same spur?

An experienced English cultivator says: 'The bending of branches of trees by an over crop of fruit, is most injurious, for the pores of the woody stalk are strained on the one side of the bend, and compressed on the other; hence the vessels through which the requisite nourishment flows, being partially shut up, the growth of the fruit is retarded in preparation to the strained of the bottom will be level. In digging the out a return of nutritive materials. Inexhausti-ble fertility is a chimera of the imagination. Sooner or later, the richest soils will require res-side. Lay the wall to the line, then remove the toration of what has been abstracted by vegeta-tion. However fertile at first, the constant over-where it lay. The cistern is now complete, save cropping of the soil is a reduction of the elements on which health and truitfulness depend. This over the whole bedding, then on the surface of great principle of sustenance and reciprocal rethe first excavation in mortar, or spltting logs ation runs through the whole mass of life, of from the woods and laying them flat side down inid and of matter.

Intimately connected with this process of thinning, is the time when the work should be executed. It should not be done before we can distinguish the choicest specimens in a cluster of fruit, nor delayed so long as to waste the energies of the time. The pump pipe should be laid into one end, and the leader pipe should be laid into one end, and the leader pipe from the house-gutter laid into the other before it is covered. This done, return earth enough to cover the surface at least one foot deeper in the middle than the surrounding ground; level than the surrounding ground; level the middle than the surrounding ground; level the middle than the surrounding ground; level the middle than the pipe should be laid into one end, and the leader pipe from the woods and laying them flat side down, and closing the joints with mortar. The pump pipe should be laid into one end, and the leader pipe from the woods and laying them flat side down, and closing the joints with mortar. The pump pipe should be laid into one end, and the leader pipe from the woods and laying them flat side down, and closing the joints with mortar. The pump pipe should be laid into one end, and the leader pipe from the woods and laying them flat side down, and closing the joints with mortar.

We see the following paragraph going the rounds of the country press, which we copy to de-

The grape is a great feeder. Many people won-der why their vines do not bear. It is simply because they are not fed. Give them an immer highest practical account, and will keep the productive energies of the tree in a healthful and profitable condition."

cause they are not fed. Give them an immense top-dressing of stable manure, spreading over all the ground where the roots run, remembering that they are not fed. The man immense top-dressing of stable manure, spreading over all the ground where the roots run, remembering the them. that they run a great distance. Then in the

Our own experience in grape-culture, and we believe it is the experience of nearly all other In an article on the "Qualities of Grasses," the practical growers, is that the reverse of the above editor of the Boston Cultivator, quoting from a advice is the true mode. As a rule we consider recent English writer, adds the remarks followrecent English writer, adds the remarks following:

"Cocksfoot-grass grows in few stalks of a tail height, which are coarse, and ineligible for hay; but for pasture the herbage comes early, and affords a good bite from the tufted roots in the spring, and by close stocking the ground, to keep down the coarse stems. The seed weighs about twelve pounds per bushel.

This is commonly called orchard-grass in this country. As observed in the quotation, its stems are rather coarse, which lessens its value for hay. Still, from the abundance of long leaves which it to the community, should justly be held responsi-

From the strengh of its roots it is seldom injured by frost, and it is superior to most species in sustaining itself against drouth."

PRESERVING CARNATION BLOOMS. To do this, keep the stems well tied to stakes, and soon after the bud expands, tie a soft string around the blossom to keep it from breaking down. Why might not rings of thin India rubber be made to slip over the opening buds, which would expand enough to admit the development of the flowers, and yet would prevent their breaking?

thing is seen in horticultural books and papers. Now this is all well; it helps one to arrive at an approximate idea of the character of the tree, but it does nothing more. For experience shows on soil, exposure, elevation, and other things.—
The only way to ascertain with certainty whether a tree is tender, or no, is to try it. Give it the average treatment of other things; don't nurse and pet it, neither handle it roughly. For the first winter, a little protection may be allowed, but not afterward. If it succeeds well for two or three years it is probably and years.

### Wintering Bees.

T. B. Miner writes the Genesee Farmer upo this subject: This is the most difficult of all bee-management; and no rules can be laid down that will prove entirely successful in all cases. I have tried the most of the systems in practice, and will now briefly give my opinions, after

twenty years' trial. I object to wintering in cellars, for the reason that they are too damp, and cause the combs to mould, and the bees to become unhealthy. Burying bees in the ground is liable to the

same objections.

Placing the hives in a room of one's dwelling is dangerous, if any light is admitted at the windows, as the bees, if not shut in, will leave their hives, fly to the light and perish. If the passage ways of the hives are closed, they will in mile weather, gather around the closed passages, and there die in large numbers in striving to escape. Wintering in bee-houses made expressly for the purpose, does very well, if the walls are so made us to prevent the sudden changes of weather from cold to warm from affecting the temperature of the atmosphere within a great degree. There is no danger from the cold, but only from the mild and sometimes quite warm weather of January, February and March.

If such buildings are constructed of wood, there should be a double wall, and filled in bebetween with sawdust. If made of brick, there ought to be an open space between the two walls, and left open, by which means the temperature of the interior is generally uniform.

Bees, perhaps, winter as well in "clamps" as in any other way, made as follows: First lay down two scantlings, 3 by 4 or less, parallel to each other, upon which the hives are set, about December 1st, in a row, and as close together as may be. The row of hives may be extended 10, 20 or 50 feet. On either side of the hives are to be placed boards, cut to the right length, so as to form a steep roof, and battened over the cracks so as to make it water-tight. Now, against this roof, on both sides, the earth is to be thrown up, so as to cover the boards about a foot thick near the ground, and tapering off to about six inches at or near the ridge. A couple of narrow boards may be nailed together at the edges, to form a cap, and thus prevent any rain from leaking in at the ridge. The ends are to be closed on the same principle as far as practicable, so that there shall be no light entering the clamp. At each end, near the ground, an opening must be made large enough to admit a steam pipe, or wooden box five or six inches square, open at both ends, to admit a current of air to pass through the clamp, which is very essential to keep the bees healthy. Over the ends of these pipes or boxes should be placed wire-cloth, to prevent rats and mice from entering and destroying the honey and bees. It will be necessary to see that the flow of air through these passages is not obstructed by snow during the winter; and they should be so arranged as to

admit little or no light to the bees. I have generally adopted a somewhat different system, though about the same in principle, which I fully explained in the Farmer, last season; yet I do not think it any better than the

"clamp" plan, but merely requires a little less Some people excavate the ground a foot or more, where it is dry, and thus have less earth to dig from the sides. I recommend that plan.

### when there is no danger of water standing in the excavations.

Management of Dairy Stock. Much of the profit of a dairy cow depends on a plentiful supply at all times of nutritious food. limental matter, fall away in milk. Add to the utritive properties of their food, and they imediately increase their flow. The quantity of milk, then, does not depend on giving a quantity equal to the support of the natural waste of the body, and a remainder to be converted into milk. Farmers err very much when they undertake to keep more cattle than they have means to sustain in the best condition, especially in winter. The result is, their cows come out of the stable in the spring weak and feeble, and struggle through half the summer before they are in a condition to yield milk in quantity more than equal to pay-ing expenses. Dairy cows should at all times be in good condition. They should receive their food at regular intervals; their milk should be drawn at stated hours, and by quiet and gentle milkers; and they should be treated at all times with the greatest kindness. In short, every means in the power of the dairy farmer should be used to insure their tranquility. Harsh treatment also exerts a very injurious action on the milk, rendering it less buttery, and more liable to acidity. Respiration is a species of combustion. At every breath, we inhale oxygen of the atmos-phere, which unites with and consumes the fatty matter of the food. When cows are worried of driven too rapidly, they breathe more frequently, more oxygen, and more of the buttery portion of their food is consumed, leaving less to be converted into milk. Warmth is a substitute, to a certain extent, for food. Hence the importance, in cold weather, of tight buildings, avoiding cold draughts, with proper attention, however, to effective ventilation. Impure air acts as injurious-ly on the ani nal frame as impure or insufficient food. Cows, when warm and comfortable, will consume proportionately less food, and it is well known to all experienced dairymen, that their cows yield more milk in warm pleasant days, or when they have the run of warm, well sheltered pastures, than on cold, rainy days, or when they run in cold, bleak pastures. When cold they inhale more oxygen; the result is a combustion of more of the carbon or oily part of the food, and less remains to supply the lacteal vessels with rich milk.—Canadian Agriculturist.

## About Corned Beef.

When meat is fresh it contains considerable blood, which is drawn out by the brine. If the meat is left in this bloody mixture, it will require a much larger quantity of salt to preserve it, particularly through warm weather. My plan is to make a brine by using for every hundred pounds of beef, five pounds of salt, one-fourthefor owner of saltneter, and one round of fourth of an ounce of saltpeter, and one pound of brown sugar. This is dissolved in just enough water to cover the meat, and poured upon it. When it has been in this brine two weeks, I take out the meat, let it drain, pour a fresh brine over it, and then it will be good the season through. The cook who uses corned beef should not be so ignorant or so indolent as to delay putting it. good sized piece requires three or four hours steady boiling to do it justice. Insufficient boiling must be made up by extra chewing. Always have the water boiling when the meat is dropped in, otherwise the sweetness will be drawn out into the water. A boiling heat hardens the outer surface at once and thus keeps in the injects. surface at once, and thus keeps in the juices, which give richness, and which contain most of the nourishment. An excellent way of cooking corned beef is to have a large boiler with a wire or wooden rack on the bottom for the meat to rest over the water. When the water boils, place the meat upon the rack and put on the covof the boiler with a cloth over it to keep in the steam. The heat of the steam will rise above the boiling point and penetrate the meat, and cook it more quickly and better than could be done by boiling.—American Farmer.

## Humming Bird's Nest.

A California paper thus describes the humming bird's nest, in the garden of William Hawley in Marysville:
The nest contained two of their young. It is

about the size of a black walnut, of a very fine texture, almost white, much resembling woolen cloth, and firmly bound to the twig of a peach tree, within three feet of the ground. The young birds are not much larger than grains of coffee, and present a very singular appearance.

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tion of its surrender. On Friday night, after the interview with the

Thus, while we moved but 16 miles on Sunday— extended until 11 o'clock yesterday morning. an excellent day's march, however—Hancock's and Howard's divisions were compelled by the ble force in our front. Since Friday, the rebel woods and hills to make so many deflections that they travelled more than 20. But the weather forces, and there is no doubt Lee and Longstreet forces, and there is no doubt Lee and Longstreet forces, and there is no doubt Lee and Longstreet forces, and there is no doubt Lee and Longstreet forces, and there is no doubt Lee and Longstreet forces, and there is no doubt Lee and Longstreet forces, and there is no doubt Lee and Longstreet forces, and there is no doubt Lee and Longstreet forces, and there is no doubt Lee and Longstreet forces, and there is no doubt Lee and Longstreet forces, and there is no doubt Lee and Longstreet forces are the force in our iront.

establish our position across the river.

After the rebels have been driven from their

HEADQUARTERS Army of the Potomac. Nov. 23—Evening.

The day has passed off quietly, without any-

thing worthy of note transpiring.

The church bells in Fredericksburg were ring-

A great many uniformed soldiers were seen marching through the city to-day, probably for the purpose of attending church.

During last night the enemy's works were somewhat extended, but no additional guns are

December.
The Tribune's Washington dispatch says:

St. Louis, 24th. The Democrats of this city

Ten or twelve guns are now in position, and

New York, 24th. A Washington letter to the

FORTRESS MONROE, 23d. Four hundred Union

taken by McClellan. In the peninsula campaign 16th, passed Cape Race at 6 o'clock this morn-the pressure against Bichmond was from the side ing. She brings information which sets at rest

tion.
The official London Gazette publishes Earl Rusfrom a direction which will endanger their line sel's reply, dated Nov. 13th. It recapitulates of retreat, if defeated. If we advance from the circular of Drouyn De L'Huys, proposing Petersburg and Fredericksburg at the same time, if we trample down their defenses and "push them to the wall," they can escape only in one direction—toward the West. If they concentrate at Richmond, instead of making a stand fifteen, at Richmond, at Richm

The question for consideration was whether the of a great army from a concentrated victorious end proposed was attainable at the present time.

Earl Russel then comments upon the decision

enemy therefore to fight outside of Richmond, to from America, the Government is led to conclude defeat Burnside if possible. All the indications that there is no ground at the present moment to hope that the Federal Government would accept the proposal suggested; and a refusal from Wash-ington at the present time would prevent any the two contending parties. Her Majesty's Govin tin ernment will communicate to the French Govern-

> A young man named John Landers, was shockingly scalded in Bangor on Tuesday last.

Francis Geyer, Captain of the brig John H. Kenney, of Waldoboro', was seriously wounded Another factory (where fish were formerly put jail. Three others of the crew also deserted and

A portion of Gen. Banks' expeditionary strong wooden boxes ready for shipping. Price about sixty-two cents per can. These factories afford a good market for the surplus cattle along the const." FF A man named Alonzo Kimball, a resident probable that Gen. Banks will make a demonstra-

# THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Maine Farmer. Augusta, Thursday, Nov. 27, 1862.

Notice. Mr. S. N. TABER will call upon subscribers he counties of Hancock and Washington. Col. WM. SWETT of South Paris, will call upor

Mr. H. P. WEEKS of China, will call upon subscribe Mr. WARREN FULLER of Hartland, will call upon

A Look at two Pictures. A Nation or a State may be presumed to be founded upon the true principles of government, which include justice, honor and humanity, if its affairs are managed in accordance with these principles-when it is successful in all its internal and foreign business relations, when its population not only increases rapidly, but advances in intelligence, virtue and patriotism, when its resources and capabilities are developed, and when the social and moral qualities are promoted and strengthened. And any institution or sys tem, tolerated by a State-wherever it is foundwhich interferes with this, can but be regarded as a stain upon our common country, a curse to humanity and an obstacle to the progress, happiness and well-being of society. We can better get at the truth of this statement and present it in its clearest and most convincing light, by taking two States of our Union-the one tolerating system which the other discards-of nearly the same territorial extent-placing in contrast the advancement and growth of each, and, while showing what the one has gained, notice also what the other has lost. In doing this we shall avail ourselves of a very able article on the Union,

in the December number of the Continental Monthly, from the pen of Hon, R. J. Walker. In 1790, Maryland and Massachusetts had near ly the same population. The area of the former is 11,124 square miles, of the latter 7,800. The former State, in point of natural advantages is far ahead of the latter. It has a better situation, a larger extent of seaboard, and a greater number of important rivers, which are mighty agents in promoting civilization and national wealth The soil and climate of Maryland are both more favorable to agriculture than that of Massachu setts, while the area of cultivated lands in the former, is more than double that of the latter State. Maryland has also extensive mines of coal and iron-other great elements of modern progress-while Massachusetts has none at all, and in this alone, there is an almost incalculable advantage in favor of the former State. With these natural advantages, what have been the results? A few figures will give the answer. In 1790 Maryland had a population of 319,728; in 1860, 687,034-an increase of 367,300. Massa. chusetts, in 1790, had a population of 378,717 and had attained in 1860, to 1,231,065-showing an increase of 852,348. The results are some what amazing when the far greater area of Maryland and its other advantages are considered .-But if the area of these States had been reversed Massachusetts, with the area of Maryland and the population of Massachusetts to the square mile. in 1860 (157,) would have numbered at that time 1,755,661; and Maryland, with the area of Massachusetts, and the population of Maryland to the square mile in 1860, (61,) would have had a population of only 481,728. In manufactures. Massachusetts is far ahead of Maryland, while the advantages of Maryland in this respect are as superior as in others; but this cannot account for the great difference in the increase of population. for Massachusetts did not become a manufacturing 1820 this State was a commercial and not a man ufacturing one; yet during that period, Massachusetts increased in numbers 144,442, and Maryland in the same time, only 87,662. From this relative progress in population, turn to a few facts concerning their advancement in wealth and in social and moral improvement. By the census of 1860, the value of the products of Massacha setts the year previous was \$283,000,000, and of Maryland but \$65,583,000. Dividing these several aggregates-the various tables of industrial pursuits as given in the census-by the total population of each State, the value of that year's product of Massachusetts was \$229,88, per capita, and of Maryland \$95.45, making the average annual value of the labor of each person in the former, greatly more than double that of the latter, and the gross product more than quadruple The whole value of all the property, real and personal, of Massachusetts in 1860, was \$815,-

public schools, and 38,426 native adults-excluding slaves-who could neither read nor write! These figures show what grand results, unde great natural disadvantages, Massachusetts, with her education, science, industry; free schools and paid labor has accomplished. They prove that while freedom is progress, "knowledge is power;" and the value of property is greatly augmented if a considerable proportion of it is invested in schools, academies and colleges, and that labor is more productive and remunerative if directed by a skillful and educated mind. They show also what Maryland might have been, or in other words, what it has lost by tolerating a system of lator directly opposite from that of her sister State. Referring to the significance of the census returns, in deciding questions like those which we have touched in this comparison, the author of the article above alluded to, says :

237,433, and of Maryland, \$376,919,944. As

stated above, the value of the products in Massa-

chusetts for the year previous-exclusive of com-

merce-was \$283,000,000, and in Maryland,

\$65,583,000; and as showing the profit on capi-

tal, the former State was 34 per cent., and the

latter only 17 per cent. Such is the progres

sive advance-two to one-of labor in one State,

as compared with labor in the other. A compari-

son of the moral and intellectual developments of

the two States, shows that Massachusetts in 1850.

had 222 papers and periodicals-political, scien-

tific and religious-and Maryland but 57, all of

which were political. The whole number of is-

sues in the former State were 102,000,760, and

in Maryland, but 20,721,472. In 1860, there

were 4.679 public schools in Massachusetts, and

1.861, native adults who could neither read nor

write; in Maryland, in the same year, but 907

"For seventy years we have had these censu tables, announcing these great truths more and more clearly at each decade. They are the records of the Nation's movement, marking her steps in the path of empire, the oracles destiny. They are prophecies, for each decade fulfils the predictions of its predecessor. They announce laws, not made by man, but the irrevocable ordinances of the Almighty. We cannot, with impunity, refuse to obey these laws. For every violation, they enforce their own penalties. From these there is no escape in the present or past, nor for the future, except in conformity to their demands. These laws condemn slavery; and the punishment for disobedience is recorded in the result of every census. and finally culminated in the rebellion. Slavery and freedom are appropriate and discorded to the result of every census. antagonistic and discordant elements; the conflict between them is upon us; it admits of no neutrality or compromise, and the one or the other system must perish."

Shelbyville.

the Presidency, and a New Jersey paper suggests

The Portland Argus notifies an advance in its daily and weekly subscription rates of \$1 per annum for the daily and 50 cts. for the weekly. to take effect on the 1st of December. The Advertiser will make a similar increase in its price on the 1st of January. The Press also announces its intention of advancing its terms of subscrip tion. The great rise in the price of paper will probably make such a course imperative with newspaper publishers generally throughout the

THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO THE ARMY. GOV. The War News of the Week. The change in the plan of the campaign con- Washburn returned on Tuesday last from a visit equent upon the assumption of the chief com- to Washington and the army of the Potomac.mand of the army of the Potomac by Gen. Burn- He gives a highly encouraging account of the side, seems to meet with universal approval. condition of the army, and the prospects of the Fredericksburg and Aquia Creek have been made campaign in Virginia, now being inaugurated un the new base of operations. By turning to a der the lead of Gen. Burnside. The greatest con map of Eastern Virginia, the advantages of the fidence is felt by the soldiers in their new con change of base will be apparent event even to the mander, and they are elated at the idea of a

making for several weeks past.

crossing of the river by our troops.

chooses to attempt the passage of the river in

paign will probably take place on the Mattapony

river beyond the city on the road to Richmond.

Intelligence from Sigel's corps, near Fairfax

Court House, up to Friday night states that the

rebels still hang about our flanks in that direction.

Stuart was at Warrenton on the previous night

"pike." They were driven back by our cavalry.

states that the troops under his command had

peen fired upon from the city; that the mills and

unmilitary reader. The plan adopted by Gen. speedy and vigorous advance against the enemy McClellan of advancing southward by way of No serious disaffection exists in the army in con-Gordonsville, besides being double the distance, would have exposed the rear and both flanks of All of the corps and division commanders give the army to the hazards of rebel cavalry forays, Gen. Burnside a hearty support, and enter into involving the loss of valuable supply trains and his plans for the new campaign with the utmost depots of provisions. But with the base of oper- alacrity and zeal. ations at Fredericksburg, Burnside's right com-

Gov. Washburn spent several days with the ar mands an open country and his left is completely my, visiting all the Maine regiments, and ascerprotected by the Rappahannock, a deep navigable taining by personal inquiry their condition and river, and by other streams difficult of fording at necessities. He found the men, with hardly an this season of the year, extending nearly the entire distance to Richmond. The lower Potomac their health and comfort. If any deficiency exfor nearly half the distance from Washington to isted in this respect it was almost invariably due Richmond also becomes the direct, safe and comnodious channel down which the supplies for quartermasters, and where the company officers Gen. Burnside's army will be transported to his exercised ordinary care for their men, the evil principal depot at Aquia Creek. The large force was promptly remedied. The health of the men which would have been required to protect the was also remarkably good. In the 2d, 5th and railway communication between Washington and 6th regiments there was not a single case of sickthe Warrenton line of march to Gordonsville will ness under treatment, and the other regiment

unnecessary, and the different detachments of were nearly similarly exempt from disease. the army watching the passes of the Blue Ridge can now be concentrated around Manassas Junetion and Centerville in sufficient strength for all our most experienced and eminent Generals. the contingencies of a possible attack by Stone- They are regarded as among the best in the arm wall Jackson in Gen. Burnside's rear. The late for discipline, courage and intelligence. Gen. rains which have made the upper Potomac unfordable, and the occupation of Harper's Ferry in their efficiency and soldierly qualities, by detail strong force by our troops, remeves all danger of ing a company of the Maine Cavalry as his body

rebel raids into Maryland and Pennsylvania from guard. ALLOTMENTS FOR THE 13TH MAINE. In answer Fredericksburg is distant only sixty miles from to an inquiry by Gov. Washburn of Gen. Butler Richmond, and is said to be over a generally respecting the delay in forwarding the allotments level or slightly undulating sandy country, which of the 13th regiment, the latter officer has sen during the late fall and winter months, is more to the Governor the following letter from Maj favorable for army transportation and marching, Usher, the senior Paymaster of the Department than under the thaws and rains of spring. In explanatory of the matter. There is nothing very every point of view the route chosen for the advaries upon Richmond is the shortest and most bly the best that can be given at present, and we practicable, and with a large and finely equipped trust the persons to whom the allotments are de army under the energetic lead of Burnside, and will continue to exercise a becoming patience i the hearty cooperation of such fighting Generals view of the "slow and sure" method of doing bu as Hooker. Sumner and Franklin, cannot fail of siness at the circumlocution office:

nuccess. It is not unlikely, moreover, that a HEADQUARTERS PAY DEPARTMENT OF GULF. novement is in progress for a simultaneous ad-New Orleans, Oct. 23, 1862.

General:—I return to you the letter of ance by way of the James river, by a competent land and naval force under Gen. Dix, for which formidable preparations are said to have been Washburn, which was referred to me, and have the honor to report that the delay in the allot ments of the 13th Maine regiment up to Apri 30th, 1862, was occasioned by the want of On Friday last the advanced column of Gen.

Sumner having reached Falmouth on the north and before this, as when Maj. Hewitt left Sept. 20, 1862, he informed me that he had the bank of the river opposite Fredericksburg, a demand was made for its surrender. In Gen. Sumner's communication to the city authorities he informed me that he had the allotments all made out, and a sufficient amount of funds to meet them, and should immediately upon his arrival in New York forward the same.

I am, sir, very respectfully, Your obedient servant, R. G. USHER, Paymaster

factories were supplying aid to the rebels and the To Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER, railroads were conveying provisions to the rebel rmy. He declares that this must terminate, and The Lewiston Journal of Saturday states th if they refuse to surrender the city into his pos- \$2100 of the missing allotments have just been ession peaceably, he gives them sixteen hours for received by A. H. Small, Esq., Cashier of the the removal of the women and children and sick, Lewiston Falls Bank, being the amount allotted

DEFICIENCIES IN TOWN QUOTAS. The towns i to remove the women and children and sick, and at a subsequent interview with Gen. Sumner the time was extended to 11 o'clock on Sunday morning. Despatches from the camp dated Sunday

The whole number of men deficient is 447, which, immediately raised by draft. Commissioners have of the bombardment up to that time. Meanwhile been appointed in the several counties for the the rebels have been busily employed in throwing

purpose:

up earthworks, establishing batteries, and bring-Androscoggin County-Durham 6, East Liver ing up reinforcements to prevent if possible the more 2, Minot 3, Turner 2, Wales 3.
Aroostook—Amity 5, Ashland 4, Bridgewater
5, Maysville 3, Monticello 4, New Limerick 4, O-No doubt the rebels have turned the delay to

No doubt the rebels have turned the delay to good account, but on the other hand it is alleged that the time has been profitably occupied on our part in re-establishing the railroad communication between Aquia Creek and the Rappahannock for the transportation of supplies to the

new base of operations. When Gen. Burnside 9, Bucksport 4, Deer Isle 30, Orlan 7, Sedg-Kennebec-China 4, Clinton 6, Mt. Vernon force it is not believed any serious resistance will Wayne 2.

Knox—Cushing 12, St. George 40. Oxford—Bethel 5, Paris 3, Stowe 4, Upton 2 be opposed. The first great battle of the cam-Penobscot-Carroll 3, Charleston 3, Gar

Hampden 3. Lee 4. Piscataquis-Parkman 12, Shirley 3. Somerset-Brighton 4. Hartland 3. Waldo-Islesboro' 18, Northport 10.

Washington—Addison 6, Baileyville 5, Cutler Deblois 2, Harrington 5, Lubec 5, Machiasport with a large force, and pushed his pickets on the 25. Pembroke 6, Trescott 8 Manassas Junction road and the Warrenton York-Dayton 2, Lyman 3, North Berwick In our notice of the manufacturing and

The working parties of our army in front of Harper's Ferry were attacked on Saturday mornmilling establishments of this city, in our last ing by the rebel cavalry near Halltown; but week's issue, we omitted to notice the excellent General Geary opened a masked battery of six flour mill carried on by Mr. John Scoles, and the guns on the assailants, and drove them back, Excelsior Factory of F. C. Coombs & Co. The forhelling them as far as our guns could reach them mer contains four runs of stones, together with a corn cob crusher, and a machine for cracking Our news from Fortress Monroe states that some of our pickets were driven in at Suffolk on necessary machinery for manufacturing the best Wednesday, but that Gen. Peck immediately sent quality of flour, and the others are used for cusout a force which drove all the rebels clear over tom work. It is one of the best mills upon the the Blackwater river. The bridges across the river-the machinery originally costing some river and the adjoining creeks are being rapidly \$2,000-and has a large amount of custom. The constructed by our troops. It is shrewdly hinted Excelsior manufactory has in operation several that a diversion in aid of Gen. Burnside's movemachines, the invention of Mr. F. T. Grant, of ment upon Richmond will be made in that quarter. this city. The machine is designed for the pur-There is considerable news of a stirring character from the Southwest. Despatches from Cairo pose of working wood into threads or filaments, to be used as a substitute for straw in filling beds. state that reconnoissances from Legrange to Ripmattresses, &c., for which it is preferable, being

The Portland Press mentions the arrest of by order of the War Department and taken to A grand expedition down the Mississippi river is now being organized at Columbus, Ky., by tion of the government. The Advertiser says that Fort Preble, where he will await the further ac-Gen. McClernand. It is designed to open the when taken into custody, various weapons were whole river as far as New Orleans, and will confound upon him, and he confessed to Col. Elliot sist of a force of 40,000 men. The gunboat fleet his intention to have shot any soldiers who might of Commodore Porter will participate in the move-have attempted his arrest. He had been in the ment. The fleet consists of ten gunboats, carry- habit of running off soldiers from camp, at Auing 121 guns. Vicksburg will probably be the most important point of attack; but with such dressed in which, they easily passed the lines. a force, and Admiral Farragut, with his fleet The rascal thus did quite a business, but was at of gunboats below that city to co-operate with last detected and arrested at his home, in the very Porter and McClernand, the defences at Vicks-outskirts of the State, some sixty miles beyond burg will not present any very formidable ob- Anson.

The bombardment and partial destruction of The inimitable and irrepressible Dodge, will the city of St. Marys, Florida, on the 9th inst., give one of his characteristic musical entertainby the United States gunboat Mohawk, is report- ments at Concert Hall on Saturday evening next. ed. The 9th Maine regiment, Col. Rich took He will be assisted by Mr. Wm. Hayward, said to be the first ballad singer in the country. Dodge Gen. McClellan has been nominated by the we have no doubt all his old friends and admirers always draws full houses, and on this occasion, democrats of New York City as a candidate for in this city will be present. his name for the U. S. Senate, to fill the vacancy Notwithstanding the inclement weather

occasioned by the death of Hon. J. R. Thompson Thursday evening last, the Childrens' Concert sequence of the confirmed ill-health of Col. S. of that State. The New York Tribune endorses under the direction of Messrs. Patterson and Lar the suggestion with the remark that "as he is a caster, was well attended, and the performance Dr. J. C. Manson, Surgeon of the 24th possible candidate for the Presidency in 1864, it passed off to the satisfaction of all present. By is no more than fair that his statesmanship should have a fair trial in our national councils."

passed off to the satisfaction of all present. By general desire the Concert will be repeated this (Tuesday) evening. Maine Regiment, has resigned his commission on account of a rupture of a blood vessel in his lungs,

Sick and Wounded Maine Soldiers. Below we publish a partial list of the sick and

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for December amply sustains the reputation it has acquired as the wounded Maine soldiers, reported in the Hospitals leading magazine of America. No higher praise in Washington, Alexandria, Georgetown and can be given it. The number contains articles Fairfax, up to Nov. 14th, The list was prepared by T. W. Higginson, Professor Longfellow, Theo- by the "Maine Soldier's Relief Association," and dore Winthrop, Dr. O. W. Holmes, Nath'l Haw- presented to the Portland Press by Hon. A. B. thorne and other leading writers. "My Hunt Farwell. The whole list comprises 715 names, after the Captain''-giving the details of the and we shall probably continue its publication search upon the battle-field of Antietam for his next week : search upon the battle-field of Antietam for his wounded son, by Oliver Wendall Holmes—is thrillingly interesting. The publishers announce for the forthcoming January number, contributions from Hawthorne, J. R. Lowell, Holmes, Skowhegan; Osgood Morgan, E, 5th; W. H. Young, D, 2d Sharpshoters, Addison; H. C. Hamilton, F, 3d, Skowhegan; Osgood Morgan, E, 5th; W. H. Young, D, Skowhegan; Osgood Mo

tors from Hawthorne, J. R. Lowell, Holmes, Whittier, Mrs. Stowe, Geo. Wm. Curtis and others, many of whom make the Atlantic their only medium of communication with the public. Published by Ticknor & Fields, Boston. Terms \$3 per annum.

The Westminister Review for October. This number concludes Vol. LXXVII, and is furnished with a copious index of articles for the year. The contents of the Review are as follows: Essays and Reviews; Dr. Lushington's Judgment; The British Sea Fisheries; Railways, their Cost and Profits; Gibralter; The Encyclopedia Britannica; Idees Napoleoniennes: the Second Empire; The Religious Difficulties of India; The Slave Power; Contemporary Literature. Republished by Leonard Scott & Co., 54 Gold street, New York. Terms \$3 per annum.

published by Leonard Scott & Co., 54 Gold street,
New York. Terms \$3 per annum.

The Saturday Evening Post. This favorite
literary journal will enter upon the coming year
with increased attractions. The publishers announce among their list of contributors the following distinguished authors; Mrs. Ellen Wood,
lowing distinguished authors; Mrs. Ellen Wood,

Mason, F, 1st Cav., Portland; Musician Alfred Pierco,
F, 1st Cav., Baldwin; Edward C Teague, F, 1st Cav.,
Nowcastle; William Barnes, K, 1st Cav., Baldwin; Edward C Teague, F, 1st Cav.,
Nowcastle; William Barnes, K, 1st Cav., Crono; S E
Keene, E, 1st Cav., Contact, Cav., Cav. lowing distinguished authors; Mrs. Ellen Wood, author of "East Lynne;" Marion Harland, author of "The Hidden Path;" Edmund Kirke, author of "Among the Pines," and Miss Virginia F. Townsend, one of the best of our female writers. In other respects the Post will maintain the reputation which it enjoys as the best weekly literary journal in the country. The terms of the paper are as follows: 1 copy \$2: 2 copies \$3: 8 copies \$12: 20 copies \$25. A

terms of the paper are as follows: 1 copy \$2;
2 copies \$3: 8 copies \$12; 20 copies \$25. A
premium of one of Wheeler & Wilson sewing
machines, costing \$45, is offered to any person
who will procure 30 new subscribers and forward
see erson, 319 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

Arthur's Home Magazine for December. No
magazine which comes to our table is heiled with
greater pleasure. This number has the usual
attractive variety of contents, literary and pictorial. A new serial story by Arthur will be
commenced in January, entitled "Out in the
World." The magazine is edited by T. S. Arthur and Miss Virginia F. Townsend. Published
by T. S. Arthur & Co., Philadelphia. Terms \$2
per yeac.

The Annual Register for 1863. We gave a
notice not long since of this useful little work for
all interested in rural affairs, and have to acknowledge the receipt of a copy from A. Williams
& Co., 100 Washington St., Boston. It is handsomely illustrated, and contains a great amount
of practical matter for all having the care of
the contents of the paper are as follows: 1 copy \$2;
2 copies \$3: 8 copies \$12; 20 copies \$25. A
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1st Cart, Try; Edward Goddard, G, 10th, Bethel;
d

& Co., 100 Washington St., Boston. It is handsomely illustrated, and contains a great amount
of practical matter for all having the care of
farms, gardens, poultry, in-door flowers, &c. &c.
Price 25 cents. For sale in this city at Pierce's
Periodical Depot, Water Street.

"The Sword of Truth" is the title of a new

Wixon, F, 3d, Albion, left arm wounded; L A Philbrook, B, 4th, Rockland, wounded right knee; I C Cates, Jr., K,
4th, Belfast; Samuel B Stone, F, 4th, Dixmont, wounded
ed left leg; John Fossett, G, 3d, Vassalboro', wounded
right thigh; Geo. W Fisher, B, 2d Wis., Newburg;
Garrett Moran, D, 10th, Castle Hill, (Township 12)
wounded thigh.

Finley Hospital, Washington. Serg't John W Baily,
Esth Auburn: Wm. A Swan, 5th Battery, Augusta;

the removal of the women and children and sick, at the expiration of which time he will proceed to shell the place. The authorities offered to remedy the evil complained of so far as firing upon our troops and furnishing supplies to the rebel army were concerned, but refused to surrender the city. They complained of the short time allowed them

They women and children and sick, being the amount allotted by the amount allotted by the men from Androscoggin county belonging to the regiment. Probably the entire allotment of the regiment. Probably the entire allotment of the regiment has by this time been received and will be ready for immediate distribution among the claimants in the several counties.

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Finely Hospital, Washington. Sergt E, 5th, Auburn; Wm. A Swan, 5th Battery; But A Swan, 5th Battery in a new monthly paper in quarto form, published by Rev.

J. G. Adams, Great Falls, N. H. It is well printed and consists largely of original articles on religious subjects, Masonry, &c. Terms \$1.00 purham; Cor. Daniel K. Lovell, F, 1st Cav., Met. Vernon; among the claimants in the several counties.

Parameter of the women and children and sick, at the expiration of which time he will proceed to the men from Androscoggin county belonging monthly paper in quarto form, published by Rev.

J. G. Adams, Great Falls, N. H. It is well printed and consists largely of original articles on religious subjects, Masonry, &c. Terms \$1.00 purham; Cor. Daniel K. Lovell, F, 1st Cav., North Sarajon, II, 17th, Portland, Portla

DEATH OF MAINE SOLDIERS. The following deaths are reported as recently occurring in the Philadelphia Hospitals: H. M. Reade, Co. G, 3d Regt; W. H. Booker, E, 3d; M. V. Gilmor, I, 6th; J. N. Nichols, G, 10th; S. E. Welch, K, Sargent, I, 2d, Ellsworth; Joshua R King, E, 10th, Saco; Austin Marshall, oth Battery, Wayne; John T Nettler, 2d Battery; Edwin Thompson, 5th Battery, Wayne; John Jordan, 5th Battery, Columbia, N. H.; James Emerson, 2d Battery, Cauden; John P Ryan, 5th Battery, Augusta. St. Elizabeth Hospital, Washington. Serg't John F Sargent, I, 2d, Ellsworth; Joshua R King, E, 10th, Larger, H. 10th; H. K. Morse, K, 11th; O. Hackett, I, Portland; 16th; A. Campbell, I, 16th; N. B. Knight, E,

16th; A. Campbell, I, 16th; N. B. Knight, E, 17th; J. M. Baker, E, 17th.

J. Hathaway, Esq., the Military Agent of the State, at Washington, forwards to the Governor the following list of deaths in the 18th Maine regiment: R. R. Damon, Co. D; A. G. Fickett, Co. H; E. F. Blood, Co. G; D. M. Briggs, Co. D; D. L. Nickerson, Co. H; H. Bean, Co. C; B. 16th, Gardiner; David Haines, B. 16th, Gardiner; Listend Haines, B. 16th, Gardiner; Lis D; D. L. Nickerson, Co. H; H. Bean, Co. C; E. Springer, Co. C; E. B. Barton, Co. H.

Geo. Hussey, 16th Maine, formerly of Lewis
Ryland Chapel Hospital, Washington. British Gardiner; Chas. W Fletcher, A, 22d, Hermon.

Washington Street Hospitals, Alexandria. James Burnham, E, 10th, Bridgton; Thos. C. Bridges, I, 20th, Bid.

ton, died at Sharpsburg, Md., Oct. 28th. Eu- deford; G E Thorndike, F, 26th, Camden; Dennis Tighe, gene Paine, of Anson, a member of Co. D, 13th Maine, died at Ship Island, Oct. 13th. Wm. Leathers, 4th Maine, died in Washington, Nov. 15th. Stephen McGoon of Co. A, and Sergeant E. M. Snow, Co. G. 21st Maine regiment, were buried on Sunday, 16th inst., at East New York. The circumstances attending the death of the latter are as follows: On Friday evening deceased, while sitting with Capt. Hewitt and First Lieut. Copeland, in their quarters, directed the atten-Copeland, in their quarters, directed the attention of the Captain to a pistol which Second Lieut. Hobbs had purchased the same afternoon. The pistol was taken from the shelf where it had been placed by the Lieutenant, and shown to the Captain, who commenced to examine it, and while the commence of the captain, who commenced to examine it, and while the commence of the captain o so doing the pistol exploded, the ball entering Sergeant Snow's upper jaw on the left side, entering the brain, where it lodged. He was inmediately conveyed to the regimental bosnital mediately conveyed to the regimental bosnital. mediately conveyed to the regimental hospital, wheat. One run is fitted up with bolts and the gered until three o'clock Saturday morning, when

mediately conveyed to the regimental hospital, where he was attended by the surgeon. He lingered until three o'clock Saturday morning, when he died.

Terrible Bailroad Accident. On Friday morning last a serious accident occurred on the Boston and Maine Railroad, near Boston. A train, consisting of a locomotive, smoking, baggage and three passenger cars, which left Reading at 6 o'clock, had arrived within an eighth of a mile of the Boston depot, when the engine and smoking and baggage cars were precipitated through the draw, which had been left open, into the stream below. The train is attended by the surgeon. He lingered until three o'clock saturday morning, when he died.

Morse, D, 2d S. S., Rockland; Sam'l E Jones, 2d Battery, Camden.

Mansion House. Serg't J N Taylor, H, 20th, Pownal, wounded foot; Thos. B Pollard, G, 22d, Hodgdon; John M Seavey, K, 22d, Newport; Albert Brown, I, 22d, Dover; Corp. John M Sullivan, A, 22d, Hampden; Corp. Charles P Foster, B, 5th Hallowell; Serg't Reuben Alexander, B, 10th, Portland, wounded left leg; Byron GPlaisted, C, 10th, Limington, wounded left leg; Byron GPlaisted, C, 10th, Limington, wounded both legs; Freeman Johnson, D, 10th, Limestone, wounded arm; Elbridge C Morrill, A, 6th, Sebec; Ames Kelley, D, 10th, Linden; William H Trask, H, 10th, Peru; Fred. D Stone, A, 3d. Bath; William M. Stone, Gardiner.

Wolf Street. Geo. E Beason, G, 3d, Waterville; Alden Thorndike, 2d Battery, Rockland, wounded shoulder; W S Harmon, H, 10th, Harrison.

St Paul's Church. George Morrill, E, 3d, Hallowell, wounded right shoulder. through the draw, which had been left open, into the stream below. The train was proceeding

St Paul's Church. George Morrill, E, wounded right shoulder.

Methodist Church Hospital, Georgetown. eral others were slightly injured.

Since the above was written it is ascertained that three other persons were drowned by the submersion of the smoking car, viz : John Raffaty, Wm. Fitzer of Malden, and Richard Hiatt of E. Maine. Their bodies have not been recovered.

The 3D Maine. This veteran regiment is in Stoneman's Division, and, as we learn by a letter in the Bath Sentinel, forded the Potomac river at White's Ford on the 28th of October and marched white's Ford on the 28th of October and marched Sentinel, and the Sentinel of Cotober and marched Sentinel of Sentin by way of Leesburg, Middlebury, Salem and Warren, over crooked and miserable roads towards the Rappahannock river, the north branch detailed by Gen. Howard for service upon his staff of which they crossed at Waterloo Bridge on the as Division Inspector. The command of the reg-10th inst. At that date they were encamped iment devolves upon Lieut. Col. Heath during the about two miles beyond the bridge. The general absence of the Colonel, no vacancy being created were in excellent spirits. The regiment numbered in stack 250 guns, and was in command of

The Portland Press gives currency to the signed. We presume the resignation is in con-

the Monday morning and Saturday evening trains of the Portland & Kennebec Railroad had been discontinued for the season. They will be continued as heretofore until further notice.

The March to Frederickshurg.

A rapid march was made from Warrenton to Fredericksburg by the advance columns of Gen. OUR ARMY STILL BEFORE FRED. Burnside's army. The change of base was accomplished in two days and a half a distance of THE TIME FIXED FOR ITS SURRENDER forty miles. We find the following particulars of the march in one of our exchanges : "It was late on Friday afternoon, (Nov. 14)

when the telegraph brought to Warrenton approval of Burnside's plan and permission for the army to move. At daylight on Saturday Morning his advance corps (Couch's) was on the road to Fredericksburg. Howard's division was in want of new clothing, but it did not wait. We marched ten miles: the clothing, came up from marched ten miles; the clothing came up from the railroad after dark, and at daylight the men were again upon the road, clothed their right minds. When night came on, great fires were blazing

through the grass in all directions, like those which sweep over Western prairies. In this

marching again. French's division moved in the road, Hancock's through the fields, a hundred road, Hancock's through the fields, a numerous approved by them.

Gen. Patrick declined to receive these officers, and the right, and Howard's an equal distance on the left. This mode of marching, in Subsequently, however, Gen. Burnside assented to their reception, and the parties returned. ner; when he commanded only a division, he always adopted it. Its advantages are that in during the march it is severe upon the outside columns, especially in a wooded country like this. an excellent day's march, however-Hancock's

On Monday, about noon, the head of the column reached the vicinity of Falmouth, opposite Fredericksburg, when information was received that the rebels had a battery planted to oppose our entrance into the place. A halt was made while the Generals rode forward to ascertain the nature of its position, and Capt. Pettit, with his powerful glass, which is ever by him, made an independent reconnoissance to find a place for

it was to open. When near the crest, before discovering himself to the enemy, he placed his battery to run up, and gave instructions to load with hell, giving the degrees of elevation and the length of fuse. When all ready the guns were run up the hill and a salute paid the rebels, the first shot only passing a few feet over their heads, bursting in the earth close to their rear. The ebels were at their guns, and returned the fire with more precision than they generally attain; but, owing to the ridge on which the battery was out, owing to the ridge on which the be planted, they had but little chance of doing any damage, while Capt. Pettit's shot fell directly among them so rapidly and precisely that in eight minutes from their first shot the cannoneers ft their guns and fled to the cover of a deep cut in the road near by. After a little while, our fire having ceased, a single man was seen to crawl which had taken a position farther down the river, and nearly opposite the rebels. The fourth mains still, probably to be used should we attempt to ford the river with infantry. As soon as the battery was silenced Zook's brigade, which had been acting as support to the batteries, was

struggle which is to take place for the possession fleet.

of Richmond: "Lee has moved his army to the junction of the dericksburg and the Virginia Central Railroad, and is throwing up defensive works on the south bank of the North Anna river. His advance still holds the Rappahannock line. His cannon may be seen commanding the fords, but he will not attempt to hold it. He will fall back when Burnide advances, which cannot be done just yet.

The entire rebel army, with the exception of We can begin to see where the great struggle

is to take place—it must be along the North Anna river, or the Little river, five miles further south, or the South Anna, five miles beyond Little river, all of which are affluents of the Pamunkey, about twenty or twenty-five miles north of Richmond. Possibly we may find the rebels in position on the Mattapony, twenty-five miles

mont; Elias W Folsom, B, 3d, Augusta; William P Hamilton, C, 10th, Portland, wounded shoulder; E A Gilman, Mt. Vernon, citizen nurse. Baptist Church. S G Kenny, F, 2d, Stetson, wounded thigh; Isaac Morrill, K. 2d, Oldtown, wounded arm and south of Fredericksburg. We begin to see an advantage in advancing venor House. Thomas P Hall, D, 3d, Woolwich; Aaron T Ward, B, 20th, Dover.

Queen Street. Serg't Geo. M Bragg, F, 4th, Lincolnville, wounded forehead; George W Fowler, F, 3d, from Fredericksburg over the York river route Asia from Liverpool and Queenstown 15th and the pressure against Bichmond was from the side where the rebels most desired it—the side opposite to that by which they must retreat if the battle went against them. Now, the pressure is

16th, passed Cape Race at 6 o'clock the ing. She brings information which so for the present, all danger of foreign tion.

The official London Gazette publishes to stake all his hopes and expectations on a final battle. Wise considerations will lead the "After weighing all the information re

> are that the struggle will be desperate.' BEEF FOR THE NAVY. It will be seen by the following note from our agent S. N. Taber, that speedy renewal of the offer. The Government, a new branch of industry, creating quite a martherefore, thinks it would be better to watch careket for beef cattle, and furnishing a wholesome fully the progress of opinion in America; and if, and palatable article of diet for our seamen, has have undergone, or may undergo, a change, the

are next boiled to obtain all the tallow, &c., after

which they are shipped to Boston and ground, making a valuable fertilizer for the farm. The cans are all manufactured in the establishment. The 'meat cutters' become so expert in by a knife in the hands of one of his crew who the business that one is said to have carved the had deserted from the vessel at Ellsworth. After flesh from thirty-five quarters in one day. The a severe scuffle the rascal was ironed and put in packing is done by ladies.

up) has recently been started in Jonesport, owned by a firm in Portland. Six oxen are now put up laily, filling about six hundred four-pound cans of 'Roast Beef.' Twelve of these are packed in force is expected to leave New York the present

on Friday last, and nothing has since been heard way to Texas. of him. On Saturday morning his cap was discovered on the wharf near the town landing, and 25 years of age, committed suicide in Wilton Vilit is supposed he may have fallen or thrown him- lage on Monday evening, 17th inst., by taking oil self into the river. He was a man of intemperate of cedar. It is supposed the act was done under habits, and at the time of his disappearance was the influence of partial insanity.

elected are also Emancipationists.

Zatest Telegraphic News.

GEN. McCLERNAND'S MISSISSIPPI EX-

NEW YORK, 23d. The Herald's correspondence says the rebels in occupation of Fredericksburg have demanded further time to consider the ques-

which sweep over the same wars which sweep over the series are region the land is unfenced, and the fire, sterile region the land is unfenced, and the fire, once kindled in the tall, dead grass, spreads like a strong wind across a field of tall wheat. By day you see its black, desolating track; but at night it paints upon the horizon vivid fire pictures of rare, fantastic beauty.

The officers claimed that the civil authorities was companied by General Kashaw, Col. Bland, and Capt. King, of Georgia.

always adopted it. Its advantages at o go into case of attack, the troops are ready to go into and children, alleging that the trains have been battle at once; and at night those in the rear frightened off by our artillery, and it would be arrive two or three hours earlier than if the divisions followed each other upon the road. But

they travelled more than 20. But the weather they travelled more than 20. But the weather they are cool and bracing; and at night, half an hour are in our immediate vicinity. Both parties have after the head of the column halted the rear admirable positions for artillery, and there will undoubtedly be an artillery fight before we can

present position, it is thought they will give us battle again along the Mattapony river, eight miles beyond the city.

himself to Gen. Summer, who ordered his battery into the position selected. The captain took his battery around a ravine and up the hill on which it was to over the course of the river by the Federals at 11 the passage of the river by the Federals at 11 the passage of the river by

icksburg is understood to be 20,000. Several locomotives are kept fired up constantly. Gen. Longstreet assumed command last Wednesday. Gen. McClernand's Mississippi expedition, it is said will be wednesday to several to several to the first to the firs is said will be ready to move about the 5th

On Friday President Lincoln in the course of an interview with unconditional Union Kentuckan interview with unconditional Union Kentuckins, discussed at length the question of emanciins, discussed at length the question o

gun was in too dangerous a position to attempt its rescue, and it was left as it stood, where it re-

has information that the rebels are busily at work fortifying Fort Hudson, 150 miles from New Orsent to occupy the toun, while the main portion of the corps encamped on the high ground in the at Vicksburg, have just completed a plan of forti-fication at Port Hudson.

The Future Battle Ground. The army cor-respondent of the Beston Journal indulges in the will be as strong as Vicksburg, and prove a serious

bringing immense supplies of cattle from Texas, and large quantities of salt from the new sale works on Red River, which are situated about 50 miles above the mouth. It is stated that these works produce 10,000 business of the business. One which is rapidly sent east via Vicksburg. One works produce 10,000 bushels of salt daily, all of object of the fortifications at Port Hude prevent the Federal forces from marching on these

one or two divisions, is massed at Hanover Juncton, or Saxton's Station as it is called.

\*\*Commercial\* dated 23, says it will not be wondered at if Longstreet finds Gen. Hooker in his rear, unless he has this morning skedaddled to Rich-

prisoners have arrived at City Point.

Nassau dates of the 16th, received in Charlesone of the steamers built on the Clyde expressly to run the blockade. St. Johns, N. S., Nov. 24th. The steamer

or twenty, or twenty-five miles out, and are defeated, they cannot by any possibility escape. The circle will be too small to permit the withdrawal

s fast as required. The meat is then cut from ing his tongue very badly and burning his eyes so the bones and put up in four pound cans—sealed and then cooked in a sort of bath. The bones hair on his head, if he survives.

of this city, suddenly disappeared from his home tion upon some important rebel position on his

A boy named Lufkin, aged about 13, the A majority of Emancipationists have been son of Thomas Lufkin, of Hampden, was instantthosen to both branches of the Missouri Legisla- ly killed on Friday, 14th inst., by the accidental ture. Five of the nine members of Congress discharge of a gun in the hands of another boy named Whitney.

The steamer of Mobile laden nition. Hawkins, fron ammunition, m The Advance t NEW YORK, N says: The re sisting of six co ly taken by sur escape from ou While Bayar Saturday, the of artillery sta Fredericksburg. silenced it. of the road in rebels saved

correspondent town, and it h word that the way to Richn The Washing states that the ered, and will that had been dangerous an Hazel river and intended to h Accounts fr dated to-day, s the bank of t freely with our Union Prisons Mary's, Ga., CAIRO, Ill.,

says John Por the 23d Ohio Atlanta, Ga. ty-five men se make the follo Capt. Andre Ross, P. D. Shi 2d Ohio, J. M. uel Stavers of ville and hup others remained scattered as so it is impossible The followin CHATTANOOG:

a skirmish wit road Tuesday. withdrew. The Savanne "On Sunday gunboats then the town." Our Army be

HEADQUARTERS

been started in the eastern part of the State.

powers may then avail themselves of such a change to offer their friendly counsel, with a greater ley, Miss., have just returned, having occupied healthy, elastic and clean. The establishment slowly at the time, and the three passenger cars mings, A, 16th, Brighton; Edward Waterman, B, 4th North Haven, wounded foot; Francis McKinney, I, 16th that place and Orizaba, eight miles south of it, in has done quite a business heretofore, in manu-"Probably many of the readers of the Farmer prospect than now exists of its being accepted by twenty-four hours. Our forces took sixty or sev-Webster; Chas. F Beal, F, 1st Cav., Augusta; B Smith, G, 10th, Peru, wounded foot; Aug. Edges, I, 2d, Abbott; W B Brookings, 17th U. were uncoupled in season to prevent their making facturing the "Excelsior filling" in our own city, are not aware of the fact that a large quantity of beef is now being put up in this State in tin enty prisoners and seventy horses and mules, a similar plunge, and involving a fearful loss of but war times have somewhat interfered with the without losing a man. cans, cooked and hermetrically sealed for the use of the Navy. A factory is now in full blast on Washington or Richmond bearing on this imporlife. Three of the passengers, who were in the Gardiner. smoking car at the time, were drowned, viz.:

Harvey C. Taylor of Somerville, Justin E. Holt Reports from Nashville on Friday state that success of this, as well as numerous other busi-Generals Bragg, Cheatham and Buckner had Harvey C. Taylor of Somerville, Justin E. Holt Knights, A, 18th, Lee; WS G Clark, B, 13th Mass Mt. Desert island, where six to ten oxen are put tant subject." evacuated Murfreesboro', and were falling back of Malden and R. H. Dyer of Somerville. The remaining passengers escaped through the windows of the car and swam to the shore. Mr. Ches. G. Richardson, a brakeman and baggage F, 4th, Morrill, wounded leg; Charles L Austin, B, 7th, up daily, in addition to large quanties of lobsters on Tullahoma; but more recent despatches state Tuesday last, by Provost Marshal Elliot of a man nd fresh fish in their season, (over one ton of that Gen. Bragg is advancing upon Murfreesboro named Joseph Gibberd of Eustis Plantation, on lobsters have been put up daily.) About thirty operatives are employed in the establishment, which is owned by Underwood & Co., New York. and not abandoning it. It is said that Jeff Davis the charge of aiding deserters to escape after they Chas. G. Richardson, a brakeman and baggage required Bragg to fight every inch of Tennessee had received State and town bounties, and for Contractors supply the company with ox beef at four and a half to five dollars per hundred—
these are slaughtered and delivered at the factory the boiling water having entered his mouth, scaldmaster on the train, was killed in attempting to Union Hotel Hospital. H Haskett, G, 4th, South Jefsoil. Gen. Breckinridge's division had occupied other alleged disloyal practices. He was arrested jump from the platform of the baggage car. Sevferson, wounded foot; G F Dyer, H, 16th, Biddeford B B Crockett, I, 16th, Webster; Serg't Jesse A Cross

D, 16th, Waterford.

Presbyterian Church. George A Johnson, D, 18th,
Upper Stillwater; Willard Day, C, 16th, Sedgwick;
Corp. Josiah Mitchell, C, 16th, Jay; James Bidley, C,
16th, E. Dixfield; John F Royal, C, 16th, Wilton;
David C Whitney, C, 16th, Industry; Edward C Betts,
E, 2d, Hampden; W R Fowler, K, 4th, Belfast, wounded thick. Fairfax Seminary Hospital, near Alexandria. Josiah

C, 10th, Portland, wounded head; Chas. II Sally, 4th, Battery, Palmyra; Wm. Bartlett, E, 3d, Hallowell; Alonzo F Morrill, H, 10th, Auburn, wounded thigh.

Col. Sewall of the Maine 19th, has been

5th Maine, has been appointed an aid to General Howard and has accepted the position. An excellent appointment. Lt. Stinson is a son of Exreport that Col. Staples of the Maine 3d has re- Quartermaster Stinson of the 13th, who died a few months since at New Orleans.

health of the regiment was good and the men by temporary transfer of the latter to other duties Lt. Harry M. Stinson of this city, of the

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Potomac,

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The World's Washington dispatch says the The World's Washington dispatch says the rebels have fallen back from the Rappahannock to the Rapidan river, which they will adopt as a line of permanent defense, and although decided indications are that a retreat of the entire force to Richmond has taken place, it is an established fact that they have changed their position, and their desired from a matter of scales.

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) E. V. Sunner,

Brevet Maj. Gen. U. S. A., commanding

Right Grand Division.

On the arrival on the opposite side of the river,

Gen. Patrick was conveyed to the Guard House by the military, where he was detained until the

Aquia Creek.

Letters from the different army corps state that they are all on the move.

A despatch from headquarters, dated 16th, says:

"Headquarters struck tents this morning and moved at 9 o'clock. Our destination is in the direction of Fredericksburg."

The giving of more time, as requested, is now under condition.

Permission has been given the citizens to run trains from the city, but only for the conveying of women and children.

Brange's Army at Holly Springs.

Come the conveying of women and children.

Ranother Successful Expedition from New Orleans.

New York, Nov. 19. An expedition from New Orleans, comprising four small gunboats and a force under Lieut. Weitzel, had reached Brazos City. From thence the gunboats went up the Bayou Teche, capturing a small rebel steamer and chasing the mailed rebel steamer Cotton. Subsequently they engaged the rebel steamers and drove them. The river was obstructed, but one of the gunboats passed the obstructions. A mud fort and several rebel batteries on the shore were battle. fort and several rebel batteries on the shore were battle. fort and several rebel batteries on the shore were also engaged. We had four men killed and six wounded. The rebel force on shore was about 4000. Gen. Weitzel had not arrived by land, and it was expected that our forces would be able to remove the obstructions in the Bayon upon his arrival. The rebels harpshooters were occupying the banks. The rebels destroyed 1000 hogsheads Nashville, 20th. An expedition of two regi-

Buchanan has just returned from another trip up the Queche with the Estralla. He had three men killed by a shot. The rebel steamer Cotton was works recently. It will be shipped north as soon there. The rebels had a battery on each bank, but he succeeded in driving them off. He thinks the Cotton is easemated as the shells glanced off.

We could plainly see our shot strike the vessel. We could plainly see our shot strike the vessel, but she fights bows on.

New York, Nov. 19. A Norfolk letter says the work of raising the sunken war vessels of the Government is rapidly and successfully progressing. A few days since the frigate United States was raised, pumped out and towed to Gosport Navy Yard by the contractor, Thos. F. Wells of Boston. A large force of divers and machinery are now employed on the work, and preparations are making to raise the sloop-of-war Cumberland and frigate Congress.

Operations are successfully in progress for raising the line of battle-ships Delaware and Columbus, which are expected to be raised whole, and made again available for service. Thirteen vessels of war are to be raised, including which are the Merrimae and two rebel steam gunboats sunk near Gosport Navy Yard.

Another letter of the 17th states that a deserter

had not been placed on board.

The rebels are growing aggressive at Blackwater. to make the often threatened demonstration against Suffolk, and has commenced a movement toward that the first support the support of the support toward that the support is described as a support of the support of th

Three More Repet Steamer Capabachers Capab

New York, Nov. 20. A dispatch to the Times says: The rebel force at Fredericksburg, con-

says John Porter of the 21st Ohio, and Williams of the 23d Ohio, had arrived at that place from Atlanta, Ga. They belonged to a party of twenty-five men sent out by Gen. Mitchell last sum-

ville and hung in Atlanta, Ga., June 18. The others remained in confinement until twenty-two

The Savannah Republican of the 13th, says:

"On Sunday last the Federals attempted to land at St. Marys, Ga., but were repulsed. The gunboats then shelled and completely destroyed the town."

Steamboating on the St. John river has been increasing during the past few years. The Aroostook Pioneer states that there are no less than six boats running between St. John City

Our Army before Fredericksburg---General and Woodstock, N. B. Sumner demands its Surrender.

civil authorities of that city, the following letter

demanding its surrender:
Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac,

the 15th states that the army of the Potomac is again under marching orders.

Gen Sumner, now commanding two large corps, is this morning en route for an important point, which it will take two or three days to reach.

A Warrenton letter of the 16th, to the Times, says Gen. Burnside has broke up his headquarters ing of Couch's and Reynolds' corps, are already threatening the enemy on the line of the Rappahannock toward Fairfax and Gordonsville.—
Our flank and rear, which the enemy would fain make us believe he is intending to attack, are

Our flank and rear, which the enemy would fain make us believe he is intending to attack, are well covered by Gen. Sigel.

The Times's Washington dispatch says: "The Army of the Potomae is now, and has been for two days, on the march down the valley of the Rappahannock toward Fredericksburg, from which place it is proposed now to conduct that pilgrimage toward the Jerusalem of our crusade.

That Fredericksburg possesses unusual advantages as a base of operations against Richmond is so apparent that we are compelled to wonder why it was not originally chosen."

tative of the United States, at or before 5 o'clock this afternoon.

Failing in an affirmative reply to this demand by the hour indicated, sixteen hours will be permitted to clapse for the removal from the city of the women and children, the sick and wounded, the aged, etc.; which having expired, I shall proceed to shell the town. Upon obtaining possession of the city, every necessary means will be taken to preserve order, and to secure the protective operation of the laws and policy of the United States Government.

I am, very respectfully.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

their destination is therefore a matter of speculation. reply was ready. In the meantine his communication was conveyed to Gen. Longstreet, whose NEW YORK, Nov. 19. The Herald's Washington dispatch says: We learn that the whole army again took up the line of march on Saturday and authorities, the Mayor sent the answer, which again took up the line of march on Saturday and Sunday for Fredericksburg.

Warrenton was evacuated to-day.

Gen. Burnside's headquarters were at Catlett's Station to-day, and ere this reaches you the whole army will be nearing Fredericksburg. A large quantity of supplies have been sent there, and a force of contrabunds and mechanics, under Gen. Haupt, for building wharves and the railroad at Aquia Creek. removal of the women, children, and sick soldiers.

of sugar, a lot of molasses, and burned eight ears and a few engines.

The Delta says: "A portion of Gen. Weitzel's command is at Tigerville, half way between Brashear and Thebodeauxville.

The rebels had destroyed the bridge across Bayou Bouf, eight miles from Brashear city, and Colonel Thomas, with the 8th Vermont regiment.

Bayou Bouf, eight miles from Brashear city, and Colonel Thomas, with the 8th Vermont regiment, was engaged in repairing it. As soon as Colonel Thomas completes the repairs on the bridge, the whole of his force can be thrown on any point on the road in a few hours. We shall expect to have a good account from them in a few days.

A letter from Brashear of the 5th says: "Lieut. Buchanan has just returned from another trin un.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sanken Vessels to be raised at Norfolk—The New Merrimac—Longstreet Threatens Suffolk.

Last night was a busy time removing the inhabitants. The military authorities were also New York, Nov. 19. A Norfolk letter says not idle in the town, as daylight this morning revealed to view a line of earthworks to the right

Another letter of the 17th states that a deserter from Richmond arrived in this city last evening. He says that when he left Richmond Merrimac 2 was lying in the stream, but not finished. Workmen were busy upon her, but the armanent had not been placed on board.

Stonewall Jackson supposed to be Retreating on Gordonsville.

Baltimore, Nov. 22. The Baltimore American's Harper's Ferry correspondent of yesterday, says it is rumored that Jackson is still near Winchester, with 40,000 men. The general impressions of the stream of the same of the

sion is that he is retreating towards Gordonsville. Our frequent visits to that quarter, it seems, are about to be returned with interest. We have in-

against Sunoik, and has commenced a movement toward that point. Longstreet has about 30,000 men under him.

To rails per mile fit for relaying. Skirmish at Harper's Ferry.

Hawkins, from Havana for rebeldom with arms, ammunition, medicines, &c., have also been captured.

driven back at the lifet round, and were shall as long as they were in range. Several men and horses were placed hors du combat. We didn't lose a man.

New York, Nov. 20. A dispatch to the Times says: The rebel force at Fredericksburg, consisting of six companies of cavalry, was completely taken by surprise at our rapid advance upon Falmouth, and barely succeeded in making their escape from our cavalry under Gen. Bayard.

While Bayard's cavalry was at Falmouth on Saturday, the rebels opened fire from four pieces of artillery stationed on a hill in the rear of Fredericksburg. Petiti's New York battery soon silenced it. Our battery was fired from the side of the road in the rear of Falmouth, and nothing but the early evacuation of their position by the rebels saved the town from destruction. Our correspondent heard an engine whistling in the town, and it has ere this reached Richmond with word that the Federal troops were there. A contraband says the railroad is in good order all the way to Richmond—a three hours' ride.

The Washington correspondent of the Herald states that the rebel army has been out-maneuvered, and will be forced to accept a battle elsewhere than in the strongly intrenched position that had been elected by Gen. Lee, behind the dangerous and difficult defiles and crossing of Hazel river and the Rapidan. The movement is intended to be a rapid one, and the result decisive. Accounts from Falmouth' near Fredericksburg, dated to-day, state that during yesterday aftermoon the enemy's pickets were scattered along the bank of the Rappahannock, and conversed freely with our men, but no firing took place.

Laion Prisoners.

Was Department.

Washington, Nov. 22, 1862.

That all persons now in military custody, who have been arrested for discouraging volunteer enlistments, opposing the draft, or for giving aid and comfort to the enemis the states that the rebels opened from the side of the read of the afternation.

2d. That persons who, by authority of the military commander of the Government of the United States, and are now in military custody, may also be discharged to impresse the down the initiary surveillance, and liable to arrest on breach of their

Union Prisoners Hung by the Rebels--St.
Mary's, Ga., Destroyed by our Gunboats.

CAIRO, Ill., Nov. 20. A letter from Corinth

Says John Portee of the Chief.

By order of the Secretary of War:
(Signed) E. D. Townsend, (Signed) E. D. Townseau,
Assistant Adjutant General The War Department has commenced the pubmer, and were captured by the rebels. They make the following statement:

Capt. Andrews, George D. Wilson, Marion Ross, P. D. Shaddock and Wm. Campbell of the 2d Ohio, J. M. Scott of the 2lst Ohio, and Samuel Stavers of the 33d Ohio, were tried at Knox-

days since, when they broke jail, but as they scattered as soon as they got out of confinement, it is impossible to tell what became of them.

missioner of International Revenue, in answer to an inquiry by J. S. Cushing, Esq., Treasurer of the Ken. & Portland Railroad Company, decides the Ken. & Portland Railroad Company, decides that Mr. C. as Treasurer, should retain three per cent. of the amount due on the coupons of the town and city railroad loan, to meet the three per cent tax imposed on all "railroad bonds"—the wounded. The Federals being reinforced, Forrest withdrew.

Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac,
Friday, Nov. 21st, 11 P. M.
Gen. Patrick, Provost Marshal General of the army, this morning crossed the river to Fredericskburg, under a flag of truce conveying to the frederick.

The Lewiston Journal learns from a private letter that the Maine Cavalry left Frederick, Md. and crossed the Potomac on the 9th inst. Col. Allen is still continued Military Governor of Frederick.

# THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

available the heaviest ordnance ever constructed

important advantage, which it will require much time and experiment for our rivals to overcome .-

A letter in the Press from the 8th Maine

says that the Regiment is pleasantly located at Beaufort, S. C. It is doing advance picket duty part

The Markets.

AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT.

AUGUSTA PRICES CURRE?

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

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feal, 90 to 95 | Mutton,
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BRIGHTON MARKET--- Nov. 20.

Louis
Conx—Western mixed, 70 @ 75c, per bushel.
Oars—Western and Canada, 60 @ 63c \( \psi\) bushel.
RYk—95c \( \psi\) bushel.
HAY—Sales of Eastern at \( \psi\) 15\( \psi\) @ \( \psi\) 16.
WOOL—Fleece and pulled Wool, 58 @ 65c \( \psi\) 16.

Special Notices.

PHILIP LEE, Proprietor.

## foreign News.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE. The steamship Anglo Saxon from Liverpool 6th and Londonderry 7th inst. for Quebec, passed Cape Race November 19th. The Anglo-Saxon is the last steamer of the season from Liverpool to Quebec.

Cape Race November 19th. The Anglo-Saxon is destined to create a revolution quite as wide-spread as was the result of the naval engagement between the Monitor and Merrimac. We have now made a variable the average or grant page were constructed a variable the average or grant page were constructed.

Great Britain. The Daily News remarks, in regard to stopping English Merchants from supplying arms and ammunition to the North or South, that the thing is impossible, but quotes authorities to show that the fitting out or equipping for the South such ships as the Alabama is a breach not only of in
It is now in the power of a vessel constructed on ternational, but of statute law.

The Morning Post traces the inaction of Gen.

the Monitor principle, with two 15-inch guns to throw two balls, each weighing four hundred and

McClellan to the success of the Democrats in the State elections. It says Gen. McClellan is a consistent democrat, and also a universal favorite with his soldiers, and it is well known that he would not be unwilling to see the war terminated. ted.

The Post also thinks that if the elections contime Post also thinks that if the elections continue to result in vavor of the Democrate, there will be no inconsiderable Democratic element in Congress, and the probability of a speedy peace would be so much enchanced as to make any attempt to invade Virginia not only useless but important advantage, which it will require moch

An advance in the rate of discount by the Bank Boston Journal. f France was anticipated on the day the steamer

It is reported that the discussions in the French It is reported that the discussions in the French Cabinet regarding the Roman question are warmer than ever. It is also stated that a majority of the Ministers are quite disposed to resign unless the Emperor resolved to give Rome to the Italians.

Greece.

Beaufort, S. C. It is doing advance picket duty part of the time. Col. Rust is acting Brigadier and Commanding the post, while Major Hemmingway, commands the camp. It is understood that Gen. Saxton, Military Governor, has been tendered his choice of all the regiments in this Dedent that he has salested the Maine

It is stated that the Bavarian Government in-ends to invoke the fulfillment of the treaty stip-Eighth. ulation, reserving the succession to the throne of

pulation, reserving the succession to the throne of Greece to the Bavarian dynasty.

The new Provisional Government is favorable to a monarchy, but a powerful Republican party wishes to establish a Federal State by a union with the adjacent Turkish provinces of Eparas, Thessaly and Macedonia. The Russian journals favor the latter scheme. It is asserted that France and England have warned the Provisional Government not to raise the European question, and to respect the Ottoman Territory.

Latest by Telegraph to Londonderry.

The Spanish Government has demanded the punishment of the Americans who violated the Spanish flag. The American Minister had an audience with the Queen and assured her that the American Government did not authorize the acts of the captain of the Montgomery.

TWO DAYS LATER.

TWO DAYS LATER.

The steamer Persia, from Liverpool Nov. 8th and Queenstown 9th, arrived at New York, Nov. 20th.

At market, 1950 Beeves, 1150 Stores, 6000 Sheep and Lamba and 600 Swine.

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On the steamer Persia, from Liverpool Nov. 8th and 600 S England.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times gives a rumor that France has made overtures to Russia in favor of the great powers making a move towards mediation or recognition of the The Morning Herald learns that the proposal

of France for joint intervention to recommend the suspension of hostilities, has been laid before the vernments of Russia and England, and agreed to by the former.

A council of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce had debated the matter of the steamer Alabama, and finally directed that a letter be sent

to Earl Russell calling attention to the destruction of ships containing British property by an armed cruiser under the Confederate flag, and desiring to know what is the opinion of the British. Government as to the position of the owners of neutral property. .
The Times professes to see in New York journals vidences of a reaction in America, and cherishes hope that the worst is passed, and that there

will be a speedy return to reason and humanity.

The Army and Navy Gazette thinks it possible that Gen. McClellan may be trying to deceive the enemy by declaring himself unable to move, in order to make a rapid attack before the enemy is concentrated.

London, 8th. The London Post sees in the position of the democratic party the first symptoms of a healthy reaction having at length made its appearance, and thinks the bold course they have adopted in denouncing the illegal proceedings of the government must be a source of satisfaction will be a speedy return to reason and humanity.

to every sincere well wisher of the American people. It trusts the democratic successes are harbingers of final victory which shall restore the

The Italian Government had protested against the recent encounter between the Austrians and Italians on the bank of the Po.
Garibaldi, by the advice of his physicians, has been removed to Pisa.

Spain.

Madrid, 9th. The Spanish plenipotentiary at Washington has received instructions which it is hoped will lead to a satisfactory solution of the affair of the Montgomery.

Eight of the Montgomery.

Eight of the Montgomery or development of the affair of the Montgomery.

Eight of the Montgomery or orders to reinforce.

PHILIP LEE. Proprietor.

Depot, No. 130 William street, New York.

No. 1—Curse Rever, Congestion, and Inflammation.
2—Curse Occurs Teething, Slow Growth, and Feeblen, east of Infants.
4—Curse Occurs, Colds, Hoarseness.
5—Curse New York.
5—Curse Starker.
5—Curse Starker.
6—Curse Starker.
7—Curse Starker.
8—Curse Starker.
8—Curse Starker.
9—Curse Starker.
8—Curse Starker.
9—Curse Stark affair of the Montgomery.

Five vessels have received orders to reinforce

Five vessels have received orders to reinforce the Spanish squadron at Havana.

The Negroes Good Fighters. The Port Royal correspondent of the New York Herald furnishes an interesting account of an expedition by the U. S. transport steamer Darling, which left Beaufort for the purpose of gathering up contrabands and doing such good to the Union and such harm

St.mach.

11—Current Stephressed Menses in Contract tionand Debility.

12—Current Electorry Head, or Whites.

13—Current Group.

13—Current Group.

14—Current First Heronal or External.

15—Current Heronal or External.

18—Current Stemmat Emissions, Incommany incharges and consequent Prostration and Debility.

30—Current Heronal or Enter Heronal or External.

18—Current Stemmat Emissions, Incommany Discharges, and consequent Prostration and Debility.

30—Current Lectorry Head, or Whites.

13—Current Electorry Head, or Whites.

14—Current Electorry Head, or Whites.

15—Current Electorry Head, or Whites.

16—Current Electorry Head, or Whites.

18—Current Electorry Head, or Whites.

19—Current Electorry and doing such good to the Union and such harm to secesh as might come in her way. The expedition was commanded by Lieut. Col. Oliver T. Beard, of the New York 48th. During her cruise a visit was made to Fernandina, Fla., at which place she took on board sixty-two soldiers (niggers) of the First South Carolina volunteers, under command of Capt. Trowbridge. The sable warriors soon had an opportunity to show their pluck, and were not found wanting, as appears from the narrative, which continues as below:

"She pursued her way, breaking up salt works."

" fort for the purpose of gathering up contrabands and doing such good to the Union and such harm

pluck, and were not found wanting, as appears from the narrative, which continues as below:

"She pursued her way, breaking up salt works, destroying some twenty-five large salt kettles, also boilers, including a stray tannery, whose leather and fixings were suddenly confiscated. Contrabands to the tune of cnough to stock a big plantaion were also removed from further attendance upon secesh masters. Then came an attack on the boat from sharpshooters stationed in trees. The intelligent contrabands, however, blocked this game, and picked of several from behind the Darlington's barricades in an artistic manner, proving that their turkey shooting experiences had not been entirely thrown away. Col. Beard stood outside like a man, and exposed himself most gallantly until the enemy had enough. The same is true of Capt. Trowbridge; and as for the darkeys, they covered themselves with glory, as witnesses the official report of the brave officers accompanying the expedition. Two of the colored soldiers were wounded—one in the head, the other, Achilles like, in the heel; but both stood up to their work, and continued to lead and twill strengthen the spine.

It will stop the nervous and sun headache.

It will strengthen the spine.

It will strengthen the spine. omeers accompanying the expedition. Two of the colored soldiers were wounded—one in the head, the other, Achilles like, in the heel; but both stood up to their work, and continued to load and fire, until secesh was ready to quit; which he finally did suddenly. Among the spoils of war are all sorts of trophies, including four secesh prisoners—one from the State of Maine, and another from Massachusetts. An ill-looking crowd they were. I saw them marched up under guard—a negroguard of the soldiers who captured them. One of these rascals was guarded by his former slave, and he looked anything but amiable.

The Greatest Improvement of the Age is the MAGIC LOTION.

It will stop the nervous and sun headache. It will cure Neuralgia pains in 15 minutes. It will stop the nervous and sun headache. It will cure the Rheumatism. It will stop acough. It will stop acough. It will stop acough. It will stop acough. It is is top acough. It is is top acough. It is is top acough. It is the strengthen the spine. It will cure hearn the spine. It will stop the nervous and sun headache. It will cure hearn the spine. It will stop the nervous and sun headache. It will cure hearn the spine. It will cure hearn the spine. It will stop the nervous and sun headache. It will cure hearn the spine. It will cure hearn the spine. It will stop the nervous and sun headache. It will cure hearn the spine. It will cure hearn the spine. It will cure hearn the spine in 15 minutes. It will cure hearn the spine in 15 minutes. It will cure hearn the spine in 15 minutes. It will cure hearn the spine in 15 minutes. It will cure hearn the spine in 15 minutes. It will cure hearn the spine. It will cure hearn the spine. It will cure hearn the spine. It will cure hearn the spine in 15 minutes.

It will cure the Rheumants. It will stop acough. It will stop a cough. It will stop a cough. It will stop a cough. It will cure hearn the spine in 15 minutes.

It will cure hearn the of these rascals was guarded by his former slave, and he looked anything but amiable. The same and he looked anything but amiable. The same fellow has a letter among his captured goods which he had just penned to his brother, wherein he enthusiastically requests him, 'as a good deer shot, to make the fur fly from the Yankees every lick, as they are always, like a buck, jumping neuned. These worthies are now in juil here. lick, as they are always, like a buck, jumping around.' These worthies are now in jail here, and already take kindly to the oath of allegiance.

They will probably be sent North for a change of advertisement in another column, headed Honey! Honey! and already take kindly to the oath of allegiance.

THE INDIAN MASSACRES-Fearful Extent of the Atrocities. Hon. Wm. Jayne, Governor of Dakotah, and delegate (elect) to Congress from that Territory, arrived in Springfield, Iil., on Friday last, having come by way of St. Paul. Governor Jayne states that the extent of the Indian massacres in Minnesota and Dakotah have never yet been extincted. He ballows the number of persisted. He ballows the number of persisted. cres in Minnesota and Dakotah have never yet been estimated. He believes the number of persons killed will not fall far short of one thousand. The massacres extended over the country between Fort Abercrombie and the northern line of Iowa, a distance of not less than two hundred miles. The dead bodies of the victims of the massacre are still being found in the region desolated by the savages. The feeling among the citizens of Minnesota and Dakotah against the savage murderers is intense, and they will be satisfied with nothing less than the infliction of the fullest punishment required by law.

In Beifast, Chas. II. Frost of Thorodike, to Mrs. Harriet M. Brown.

In Scarsport, Capt. Albert F. Gilmore of Stockton to Emily J. Park.

In Winterport, Rev. B. A., Chase, Chaplain of 4th Me. Regt. Carrie M. Rich.

In Skowhean, 1st New J. Stockton to Emily J. Park.

In Scarsport, Capt. Albert F. Gilmore of Stockton to Emily J. Park.

In Winterport, Rev. B. A., Chase, Chaplain of 4th Me. Regt. Carrie M. Rich.

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In Scarsport, Capt. A

The Post Office Department. The expenditures of the Post Office Department for the quarter ending July 1, 1861, were \$2,865,839.25, and the receipts \$1,851,753.86; while for the expenditures are \$2,669,747.65, and the receipts \$2,193,521.64. The deficit in 1861, for this period, was therefore \$1,014,085.91; while in 1862 it was \$506.126.01—making a saving for the quarter of \$507,959.99. Probably all this amount is saved by the government not being obliged to furnish mail facilities for the rebel States.

In Beaufort, S. C., Nov. 1st, of chronic diarrhoea, George A. Rimball, son of Artemas Rimball, Esq., of Augusta, a member of Co. I, 8th Regt. aged about 25 years.

In Beaufort, S. C., Nov. 1st, of chronic diarrhoea, George A. Rimball, son of Artemas Rimball, Esq., of Augusta, a member of Co. I, 8th Regt. aged about 25 years.

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In Beaufort, S. C., Nov. 1st, of chronic diarrhoea, George A. Rimball, son of Artemas Rimball, Esq., of Augusta, a member of Co. I, 8th Regt. aged 32 years.

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In Beaufort, S. C., Nov. 1st, bean the Seq. of Augusta, a member of Co. I, 8th Regt. aged 32 years.

In Beaufort, S. C., Nov. 1st, beq. a member of Co. I, 8th Regt. aged 32 years.

In Beaufort, S. C

THE NEW DISCOVERY IN GUNNERY. Great importance is attached to the invention of Mr. Ericsson, which has rendered practicable the discovery which has rendered practicable the discovery of the process of FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY. OSSIAN E. DODGE and charge of 15-inch guns, within the turrets of his

GARDINER, Thursday Evening, Nov. 27th, City Hall. HALLOWELL, Friday Evening, Nov. 25th, City Hall. AUGUSTA. Saturday Evening, Nov. 29th, Concert Hall. For particulars see small bills.

STATEMENT OF THE

INVESTED AS FOLLOWS, VIZ.:
United States Stocks, market value,
State and City Stocks, and
Raifrond and other Stocks and
Bonds,
Bank Stocks, and
Loans on Mortgages of Real Loans on Morigages of Iseas 

Estate,

Loans on Bank Stocks,

Cash on band and in Banks,

Amount due from Agents and in transit,

Other property of the Company, TOTAL ASSETS,

Losses unpaid, not adjusted, Other claims against the Company—None. Premium Notes—None.



MAIZENA,

The food and luxury of the age, without a single fault. One trial will convince the most sceptical. Makes Puddings, Cakes, Custards, Blanc Mange, &c., without isinglass, with few or no eggs, at a cost astonishing the most economical. A slight addition to ordinary Wheat Flour greatly improves Bread and Cake. It is also excellent for thickening sweet sauces, gravies for fish and meat, soups, &c. For Ice Cream, nothing can compare with it. A little boiled in milk will produce rich cream for coffee, chocolate, tea, &c.

Put up in one pound packages, with directions.

A most delicious article of food for children and invalids of all ages. For sale by Grocers and Druggists everywhere.

MANUFACTURED AT GLEN COVE, LONG ISLAND.

MANUFACTURED AT GLEN COVE, LONG ISLAND.

ratess—Market Heef—Extra \$0,30; first quality \$0,25; second do., \$6,00; third do. \$5,00.

Working Oxen—None.

Mitch Cowes—\$46 @ \$49; common \$19 @ \$20.

Veat Catees—None.

Yearlings—\$0,00 @ 9,50; two years old, \$16 @ \$18; three years old \$21 @ \$22.

Hides—7 @ 8c. Catf Skina 8 @ 9c. ♥ lb.

Tatlow—Sales at 8c @ 8]c ♥ lb.

Tatlow—Sales at 8c @ 8]c ♥ lb.

Telts—\$1 25 @ 1 37.

Sheep and Lambs—\$2,50 @ \$2,75; extra 3,00, @ 3 75.

Spring Pigs—Wholesale, 4c; retail, 4 @ 6]c.

Boeves are sold by the head, at prices equal to the value per pound of the estimated weight of beef in the quarter, the same price, at a shrinkage from live weight, agreed on by the parties, varying from 23 to 34 ♥ cent.

Remarks—The market for Beef remains the same as last week, and the same prices were obtained for a like quality. The best price obtained was \$7 № 100 № 3. 30 per cent. shrink. The supply of Sheep was large and sales were dull, with a decline of about 25c № bead from last week's prices. Swine sell about the same as last week.

Flour—The market is steady but quiet for Flour, and the sales have been at \$5,55 @ \$6,15 for Western superfine; \$6,50 @ \$6,55 for common extras; \$7,00 @ \$7,50 for medium do.; and \$7,75 \$9,50 for good and choice brands, including favorite St.

DARROTT & BRADBURY.

Flour, Grain. Pork, Lard, Cheese, Fish, Salt, Cement, Lime, White and Red Ash Anthraciac Coal, Best Cumberland Coal for Smiths' uses, &c.

Water Street, Augusta, Maine,

VARNEY, Agent,

Jr., late of Vassalborough, in said County, deceased, having presented her application for allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased:

Obders, That notice thereof be given, three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer, printed in Augusta, in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, on the second Monday of December next, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

A true copy—Attest: J. Burton, Register.

Mental 1982.

IMPROVED SOUTH DOWNS
FOR SALE.

I have for sale a choice Flock of South Downs for Breeding Stock. They comprise two-year-old and one-year-old Rums, Buck lambs, breeding Ewes, and Ewe lambs. My South Downs are from the best imported English Stock, and for good size. My heavest lambs will now reach 100 pounds. OBADIAH WHITTEE.

North Vienna, Aug. 25, 1862.

PURE BLOOD DESTACRATE.

H. K. BAKER, Judge.
A true copy. Attest: J. Burton, Register. 49\*

ELLET BERRY, late of Vienna,
in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the Estate of said decased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to October 27, 1862.

1 Carnestly caution all young men suffering from Nervous Debility, &c., against endangering their health by patronising any desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to October 27, 1862.

2 SYLVANUS C. CURRIER.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix, with the will annexed, on the Estate of

REUBEN PISHON, late of Curron.

ALLEN BACHELDER, late of FAYETTE,
in the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

November 10. 1862. 49\* SEWALL N. WATSON.

WINE BOTTLES; also Pint White Glass Bottles, (thoroughly cansed,) for which the highest cash price will be paid, by C. F. POTTER.

Augusta, Nov. 17, 1862

THE WINTER TERM opens on the 25th inst. and continues cleven weeks. AUGUSTINE JONES, A. B., Principal, Applications for admission may be addressed to JAMES VAN BLARCOM, Sap't, 1th Month, 17, 1862. 2w49

Vassalboro', Mc.

WILLIAM HAYWARD Will give one of their PECULIAR CONCERTS

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE Co. OF HARTFORD, CONN.,
To the Secretary of the State of Maine, in conformity to law, Nov.
1st, 1862.
Capital Stock, all paid in, \$306,000 00,

LIABILITIES :

State of Connecticut,

State of Counceticut,

Hartford Ss., Nov. 8, 1862

Sworn to by

A. F. HASTINGS, President,
WM. C. HASTINGS, Sec'y,
Before me, STILES SPRING,
Justice of the Peace.

Applications received, Policies issued, and Losses promptly
adjusted, at the Agency in East Winthrop.
Rates as favorable as other sound Companies.
First-class Dwellings and contents insured for one, three of
five years, at lowest rates.

DAVID CARGILL. AGENT.

DAVID CARGILL, AGENT.
Office near Post Office, East Winthrop, Me.



JULY 11th, 1862. DURYEAS

Wholesale Depot, 166 Fulton St.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, DENTISTRY.

WHEELER & WILSON'S IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES,

No. 11 C app's Block, Congress St., Portland,

and Water Street, Augusta, Me.

The Every Machine warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

S2tt

ENNEBEC COUNTY....At a Court of Probate held at Augusta, on the second Monday of November, 1862.

ELIZA BERRY, widow of Elet Berry, late of Vienna, in said County, deceased, having presented her application for allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased:

Onderson, That notice thereof be given, three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer, printed in Augusta, in said County be held at Augusta, on the second Monday of December next, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition in said County, deceased, having presented her application for allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased:

NOTICE--To School Teachers.

The undersigned, Superintending School Committee of Augusta, will be in session at the office of Melvin Cunningham, Oct. 25th and Nov. 8th, 16th, 22d, and 29th, at 9 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of examining Teachers for the winter schools None need apply at any other time.

ENNEBEC COUNTY.....In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of November, 1862.

OLIVE F. WELCH, wildow of Olis Welch, late of Monmouth, in said County, deceased, having presented her application for allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased:

Onderson, That notice thereof be given, three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, deceased, having presented the same with my decided accounts with the subscriber, that t

KENNEBEC COUNTY....In Court of Probate, held
At Augusta, on the second Monday of November, 1862.
SETH MAY, Guardian of Nancy S. Richmond, of Winthrop, non compos, whose estate is represented to be insolvent, having presented an application for allowance out of the personal estate of said Nancy, for her support:
Orden of the Maine Farmer, printed in Augusta, in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, on the second Monday of December next, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

H. K. BAKER, Judge.

CATTLE, South Down, Leicoster, Merino and

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator, on the estate of ELLET BERRY, late of VIENNA,

WE shall be in Augusta Oct. 22d, with a Cargo of Fifsh GUANO. It will be sold at the Vessel, at one dollar per barrel, affording Farmers a fine chance to obtain this celebrated fartilizer at a very low price.

B. WATSON & CO., Of Cundy's Harbor.

B. MULLIKEN & CO.

KENNEBEC & PORTLAND RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT. ON and after Wednesday, Nov. 19, 1862, Passenger Trains

ill leave as follows:
Augusta for Bath, Portland and Boston and Lowell, at 10,45 Augusta for Bath, Portland and Boston and Lovell, at 10,45
A. M., connecting at Brunswick with the Androacoggin Railroad
for Lewiston, Livermore Falls, Wilton and Farmington.
Leave Portland for Bath and Augusta at 1.00 P. M., connecting with the Androacoggin Railroad at Brunswick for Lewiston, Livermore Falls, Wilton and Farmington; and at Augusta
with the Somerset and Kennebec Boad for Vassalboro', Waterville, Kendall's Mills and Skowhegan; and at Kendall's Mills
with the Penobscot & Kennebec Boad for Burnham, Pittafield,
Newport and Bangor.
Tickets sold in Boston for all the stations on the Kennebec Roads. For
Bangor and stations on the Penobscot & Kennebec Road, passengers will purchase tickets to Kendall's Mills.

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

Stages leave Bath daily, at 3 P. M., for Wiscasset, Damariscotta, Waldoboro', Warren, Rockland and Thomaston.

Stages leave Augusta for Belfast, at 4 P. M. or on arrival of train from Portland.

B. H. CUSHMAN, Manager and Sup't.

Augusta, Nov. 15, 1862.

22,168 75 201,037 00 FURS: FURS:: FURS:::

4,100 00 15,550 70 32,139 43 11,743 20 2,457 24

CALL and examine the EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF PURS, just opened by ABIEL L. GETCHELL, Water Street, near the Stanley House, (UP STAIRS.)

The LADIES are particularly invited to notice the superior styles of goods provided for them, including AMERICAN SABLE CAPES AND MUFFS, OTTER " "
SIBERIAN SQUIRREL " RIVER SABLE " " "
BADGER " " "
CHILDREN'S FURS of all kinds and styles furnished or

fitted.

In addition to the foregoing, this stock embraces BUFFALO
BOBES, lined and unlined; FUR BOBES of all sorts. A large
assortment of FUR CAPS, FUR COLLARS, FUR GLOVES,
including Beaver, Otter, Nutra, &c. &c. In short, whatever is
demanded of the Fur Market, whether of excellence of kind or
thoroughness and beauty of manufacture can be promptly suppiled at charges most satisfactory to the purchaser.

Friends, call and see my sprendid lot of Furs.

Augusta, Nov. 18, 1862.

Augusta, Nov. 18, 1862.

"MBBETTS' PILE OINTMENT.

C. F. Potter, Druggist, Augusta, Me., Prepares a simple Ointment which has proved AN EFFECTUAL REMEDY FOR THE PILES.

in every case where it has been used for that distressing com-plaint. The following gentlemen, residents of Augusta, are re-fered to as vouchers that this is no idle boast, but simply the honest truth, to which their own experience bears ample testi-mony. S. S. BARTLETT,
CAPT. ABISHA SOULE,
GEORGE HAMLEN,
WM. H. LAVERY,
Augusta, July 21, 1862.

CAPT. ABISHA SOULE,
GEORGE HAMLEN,
COL. B. N. FOWLER,
CHARLES H. HAMLEN,
6m32

REMOVAL. THE STOVE AND TIN WARE ESTABLISHMENT OF

M. G. BROOKS, (Successor of E. D. NORCROSS,)

Has removed to DARBY HALL BLOCK. A large assortment constantly on hand of Stove, Tin Ware, Iron Sinks, Pumps, Buthing Tubs, Oil Cloth Carpeting: Gas Fix-tures, and Kitchen Furnishing Goods.

GAS PIPING, TIN ROOFING, TIN, SHEET IRON, AND JOB WORK OF ALL KINDS,
- Promptly attended to and warranted to give satisfaction.

234

M. G. BROOKS.

MANUFACTURED AT GLEN COVE, LONG ISLAND.

Wholesale Depot, 166 Fulton St.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

The following articles and others too numerous to mention, will be offered at Public Auction at the late residence of Alien Bacheller, in Fayette, unless previously disposed of at private sale, on SATURDAY, the 22th inst., at 50 octook, A. M. Shoulet that day be stormy, it will be on the first fair or suitable day after Sanday:

1 pair 5 year-old-oxen, 1 fat hog, 1 wagon, 1 sleigh, 1 harness, 1 grindstone, 2 plows, 1 harrow, ox-yokes, rakes, forks, shoveis, axes, hoes, bods, bedsteads, chairs, tables, time-piece, crockery ware, tim ware, stone ware, tubs and palis, pots and kettler, to flour barrels, &c., &c.

Soap, lot of flour barrels, &c., &c.

North Fayette, Nov. 18, 1862.

No. 9 Bridge's Block. just above Kenuebec Bridge, Augusta, Maine.

He buys all his goods for Cast dorae, and sells at very small profits. But by selling a great amount he is enabled to live with those that sell at much greater profit. He keeps every things and RUBBERS in great variety, CROCKERY and GLASS WARE, a very large stock, GROCKER So fall kinds. BOOTS, Shouled and RUBBERS in great variety, CROCKERY and GLASS WARE, a very large stock, GROCKER So fall kinds. BOOTS, Shouled and RUBBERS in great variety, CROCKERY and GLASS WARE, a very large stock, GROCKER So fall kinds. BOOTS, Shouled Sillowing bus above the Bridge.

Augusta, May 30, 1862.

DARROTT & BRADBERY.

in their By-Laws.

Nov. 15, 1862.

WASHINGTON WILCOX, Sec'y.

3w49

Formerly of Boston, and more recently of Waterville, would inform the citizens of Augusta that he has taken rooms on the Corner of Water and Bridge Streets, over NASON, HAMLEN & CO.78 STORE, where, in the course of four weeks, he will attend to the practice of DENTSRY in all its branchers. He is prepared to set teeth on Vulcanized Rubber, which is highly recommended. He also extracts front teeth and inserts permanent ones on plate, the same day, thus saving the annoyance of going without teeth from six months to a year, which is the usual practice. All work done by him warranted.

Augusta, Nov. 17, 1862.

NOTICE.

The subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to the inhabitants of China and vicinity, that during his absence as Surgeon of the 21st Regiment, he has secured the services of DR. BENJ. L. TIBBETTS, who may be found at my house in South China, ready to attend to all calls, night or day, in the line of his profession.

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given, three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, on the second Monday of December next, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

A true copy. Attest: J. Burros, Register.

H. K. BAKER, Judge.

A true copy. Attest: J. Burros, Register.

49\*

ENNEBEC COUNTY...4: a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of November, 1802.

BYSINES WHITEHOUSE ridors of Enneyd Whitehouse, 1803.

Bysines S. WHITEHOUSE ridors of Enneyd Whitehouse, 1804.

Bysines S. WHITEHOUSE ridors of Enneyd Whitehouse, 1805.

FOR SALE,
don

By the subscriber, PURE BLOOD DURHAM
CATTLE, South Down, Leicester, Merino and
Grade Bucks. Also Pure White Chesters.

WABREN PERCIVAL.
4317

the Estate of

REUBEN PISHON, late of CLINTON,

in the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

November 10, 1862.

MANTED IMMEDIATELY,

In every town and village, an agent of either sex to engage in a light and profitable business by which from \$8 to \$12 per week can be made. Persons having leisure evenings can make week can be made. Persons having leisure evenings can make with full particulars sent by mail to all who inclose THEMS letter stamps (9 cts.) and address

IRA RUSSELL & CO., Hookett, N. H, address

R. NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed executor of the last will and testament of ORISON WOODS, late of Augusta.

In the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to add estate are requested to make immediate payment to October 27, 1862.

A YER'S PILLS,

Brown's Bronchial Troches, Lyon's Kathairon, Barry's Tricopherous and Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for sale at the lowest prices by

ANTED,

OMZ!

G. G. BERRY, North Strafford, N. H.

SHIP CHANDLERY, &c.

HEMP and Manilla Cordage of all sizes—Tarred and untarred llemp and Manilla—Lath and Spun Yarns, Markine, Flax and Hemp Twine, Cotton and Linen Duck, Sail Twise, Oakum, Tar, Rosin &c., constantly for sale, either at wholesale or retail by JOHN McARTHUR,

Sitt Nos. 1 & 3 Market Square.

MAINE WESLEYAN SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE WINTER TERM will commence December 1st, instead of the last Monday of November, as per Catalogue.

Candidates for the College Course will be examined the first day of the term.

EBEN FULLER.

WANTED,

PEAKE," Capt. Sidney Crowell, will until further notice, run as I cave Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY, at 4 O'clock, P. M., and leave Pier 9 North River, New York, every SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock, P. M. and leave Pier 9 North River, New York, every SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock, P. M. This vessel is fitted up with fine accommodations for passen gers, making this the most speedy, safe and comfortable rot to for travelers between New York and Maine. Passage \$5, inch deing Fare and State-rooms.

Goods forwarded by this line to and from Montreal, Quebec, Bangor, Bath, Augusta, Eastport and St. John.

Shippers are requested to send their freight to the steamer before 3 P. M., on the day that she leave Purtland.

For freight or passage, apply to

For freight or passage, apply to EMERY & FOX, Brown's Wharf, Portland. I. B CROMWELL & CO., No. 56 West street, New York. D: c. 15, 1802. 1y1

MAINE INSURANCE COMPANY, AUGUSTA, MAINE.

President-Joun L. Cutlen, Augusta.

President—John L. Cutler, Augusta.

Bamuel Conv, Angusta,
George W. Stanley, Augusta,
Banuel P. Shaw, Portland,
George W. Stanley, Augusta,
Banuel P. Shaw, Portland,
Joseph H. Williams, Augusta,
Joseph H. Williams, Augusta,
A. M. Roberts, Bangor.

This Company was incorporated in 1853, and the amount of capital required by the charter has been taken by some of the most responsible men in the State. It is designed to meet the wants of that class of our citizens who desire to insure in a safe Home Company, and who prefer to pay at once a fair price for insurance to a Stock Company, rather than run the hazard of repeated assessments in a Mutual one.

The Company will insure against all the usual fire risks, not exceeding the amount of \$5,000 in any one risk. It has been emineutly successful, and has a large surplus.

IT Applications for Insurance in this vicinity may be made to the Secretary at his office, (directly over the Post Office.) Agents in all the principal towns in the State.

JOSEPH H. WILLIAMS, Sec'y.

Augusta, Nov. II, 1861.

E. D. NORCROSS,

WHOLESALE AND REATIL DEALER IN HOT AIR FURNACES,

Water St., North of Railroad Bridge, AUGUSTA, MAINE. AUGUSTA, MAINE.

Manufacturer of a larger variety of Furnances than can be found in any other establishment, designed for warming all classes of buildings. For durability and economy, they are superior to all others. I can refer to the large number of persons who have used them the past twelve years. They are so c anstructed, and made of such materials as do not require frequent repairs. I have of late made many improvements in Wood and Coal Furnaces, by which is obtained a better combustion of fuel, and in a large measure, prevents condensation of the smoke. My new Coal and Wood Furnace, from two years' trial, has proved it to be the best article in use to heat with wood or coal; it is perfectly adapted for either. Also manufacture Heaters from steam boiler iron.

All Furnaces repaired, and Tin Roofing done at short notice. All in want of the best heating apparatus, are requested to examine them.

Personal attention given to fitting up Furnaces with Registers and Pipes, in any part of the State, or such directions given that any man can fit them up in proper manner.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

PENSIONS, BOUNTY, &c.

The undersigned, late of the State of Maine, offers his services for the prosecution of claims for recovery of

Bounty, Pensions, Back Pay,

PERSONAL ATTENTION GIVEN.

Address WM. STICKNEY, Washington, D. C.

References—Hon. H. Hamlin, Vice President; Hon. I.

WASHBURN, Governor of Maine; Editor of Farmer, &c. 46 FOR SALE.

THE Residence of the late John Hodgdon in Hallowell, consisting of COTTAGE HOUSE, finished throughout, with every convenience—barn connected, also workshop, carriage-house, wood-shed and slaughter-house.

The farm consists of about 33 acres of land, under a high state of cultivation, with 50 young fruit trees, also 30 acres of wood land 1½ mile from the house, easy of access. Together with all of the farming utensits and house furniture.

The property is very desirable for a sea faring man, being situated convenient for either steamboat or railrosal travel, and one of the finest situations on the Kennebec River, commanding a fine view of the river, the city of Hallowell, and of the State House, U. S. Arsenal and all the public buildings at Augusta. The above property will be sold on favorable terms on application to

D. M. HODDON, Boston.

A. D. KNIGHT, Hallowell.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the well known Farma recently occupied by Eben'r Shaw, known as the Maxfield Farm, situated on the Belfast Road, about one mile from China Village, and contains one hundred and forty acres, well divided into pasturage, mowing and wood land, and is well calculated for wool-growing—cut this year from 50 to 60 tons of hay. The farm will be sold with or without the stock, crops and farming tools. The stock now consists of seven pairs ozen and steers, 3 cows and heifers and 160 sheep.

The above property will be sold upon liberal terms to the purchaser. For terms and further particulars inquire of the subscriber at Newcastle, or of JOHN F. HUNNEWELL at China Village.

China, Nov. 12, 1862.

Village. China, Nov. 12, 1862. NEW SPRING GOODS.

Black and Fancy Dress Eliks.

Full stock of Mourning goods,

White do.

Linen and Cotton goods.

Ehawls, Gloves, &c., &c.

Customers will find our stock well worthy of their attention.

March 10, 862. TO THE LADIES. SPRING OPENING OF MILLINERY! On Wednesday, April 16th, 1862.

AT THE OLD STAND OF W. JOSEPH & CO., FLOWERS AND MILLINERY GOODS.

One splendid 7 Octave full round . W. VOSE, Manufacturer, for sale at a GREAT BARGAIN,

First Door South of Episcopai Church, State Street, Augusta, Me.

can find them at our establishment.

OFFICE HOURS, At Augusta, for 2 to 3 P. M. At Hallowell, from 10 to 11 A. M. 18 DHYSICIAN'S CARD. OFFICE-One door south of Anthony's Hat and Fur Store,

Those wishing his services by Night, will please call at the STANLEY HOUSE, and their orders will receive prompt attention. J. B. FILLEBROWN, DENTIST. WINTHROP, - - - MAINE.

CHAS. F. POTTER,

UNITED STATES AGENT For the payment of GOVERNMENT PENSIONS IN MAINE. OFFICE, WATER STREET, AUGUSTA.

NOW in Store and for sale low for cash.

10,000 Bushels prime Corn.

500 Barrels XX Michigan Plour.

300 " Choice XX "St. Louis."

300 " XX Michigan.

300 " X X Michigan.

450 Tous White and Red Ash Coal.

PARROTT & BRADBURY.

Augusta, Oct. 6, 1862.

HORSES WANTED.

THE subscriber wants to buy several good Horses or Mares, from four to seven years old, that can show some speed—the more the better—good size, style and labor, for which a liberally price will be paid.

Winthrop, Nov. 17, 1862.

To hire the well known Stone Blacksmith Shop on Main St., in Winthrop Village. This Shop is well located, and with a good tenant, commands a large share of public patronage.

Possession given immediately. Apply to F. E. WEBB.

Winthrop, Nov. 3, 1862.

BARBER'S HORSE POWDERS, The best horse medicine in use, for sale by HREN FULLER

667 THE HUMAN FACE DIVINE."

THOSE LARGE BRONZE TURKEYS AGAIN.

I have a few of those large, beautiful birds for sale. All Cocks at \$2, if boxed and sent to the cars, \$2,50 cack.

EDWARD HOUDLETT.

Dresden, Nov. 12, 1862.

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

PATENT Cylinder Churns, the best in use. Thermomete Churns, Dash Churns, Cheese Presses and Hoops. JOHN MEANS, Agent. Augusta. June 10, 1861.

or any other just claim against the Government.

A residence of 15 years at Washington and an extensive acquaintance throughout the Departments, afford the subscriber occuliar facilities for a successful prosecution of whatever busicess may be entrusted to him.

No fee will be charged where nothing is recovered. In other asses the charge will be reasonable.

Woetry.

- The glory of the sunset fades away

  From the tall church-spires of the darkening town,
  And on the waters of the western bay

  The orange tints are sobering to brown.
- This is the hour when the fond mother folds
- For me, I hold all Fate has left to me, —A little golden ripple of fair hair ;—

  I lay it on my bosom tenderly,

  And try to think my baby nestles there.
- Oh. golden hair! Where is the shining head, The baby brow which once you used to crown? The tender syes, with all their love unsaid, Into whose depths my yearning soul looked down?
- Oh, happy mother ' through your window there

- The small soft hands which tangled down my hair Are folded from their piay forevermore,—
  The rosy feet which pattered here and there
  H. we danced their last across this silent floor.
- The dainty robes are folded smooth and clean,—
  The haif-worn shoes stand empty, side by side,—
  The basket that she heaped her playthlogs in
  Lies haif-diled as she left it when she died.

- The pot of flowers she carried to and fro, Or placed among her toys upon the floor. Thrives undisturbed; though fair the bl.ssoms blot No sweet voice coaxes for them any more.
- These are her finger-marks upon the pane—

- And in these rooms where once her sweet voice rung, Now soaring loud, now softly nurmuring, There floats the echo of a song half sung,— The last my darling ever tried to sing.
- But you, affush with happy motherhood, You look across into my solitude,
  And tell me I must be resigned and calm:—
- That God is good and kind despite my grief;
- On what fair angel-bosom rests to-night The tender cheek I touched so reverently— What white-robed spirit robs me of my right, And takes my baby's kiss away from me.

## Our Story-Teller.

## MY AUNT'S STORY.

My aunt Calista was one of the prettiest of al fairy-like women. As a girl her beauty must have been something wonderfully distracting. She was once the belle of a famous and quaint old sea-town, full of fortunes made in foreign trade, prize-money, and kinds of traffic, thought honorable enough years ago, but now held in such reprobation, that I prefer not to mention them.

My aunt was very little. When I was ten

years old I was the tullest. Well I might be, for a man could span her waist with his two hands, and she was more like a marvellous doll or a stray fairy, than a mortal woman. Her feet and ankles were past all comprehension for littleness and elegance. Perhaps she did not wear nice shoes and stockings, and maybe she did not hold up her black brocade duintily on the slightest provocation! Ah! but her hands; how small, and white, and delicate, they were, with rosy-tipped, tapering fingers. She looked all the more petite and wonderful in her delicate prettiness. for always dressing in black, which brought out her pale, lily-like beauty, and blonde hair with great distinctness. Her deep blue eyes seemed to look through things and people. All this made me a little in awe of Aunt Calista, though I loved her, with the romantic, reverential love of boyhood, as if she were a lovely princess, en-

chanted, or otherwise.

A childless widow, my aunt Calista had lived with us since I could remember. She was older than my mother; but no one could have told her age from her looks, for her singular beauty scemed to have in it no element of decay. We lived inland among the hills, and all I knew of the ocean was from my books of geography, and the pictures and voyages in Aunt Calista's rooms, and Robinson Crusoe. But I dreamed much of tho sea, built mimic ships, and waited with impatience until I should be old enough to run away like the aforesaid Robinson Crusoe, who has, perhaps, done more to help Brittannia to rule the waves, than all her Drakes and Nelsons.

tion, better than all the rest. My Aunt Calista had been born in sight of the sea. She had seen the great ships sail in and out of the harbor of shells and pebbles on the beach, and sometimes she helped me to sail my little squadrons on our duck pond, and told me many a sea story she had heard or read. "Aunt Calista," said I, one day,

were sitting under the willows by the watere, watching my last achievement in naval architecture, as it danced over the billows-the hillows of the duck pond-"were you ever on the great blue sea, with only the sky and clouds hove you, and the water all around, out of sight of land-nothing but the ship in the middle

A shudow passed over her pale and lovely face, as she said with soft tenderness : "Yes, dear, I have been at sea where the wrs the only human thing in sight, and the centre of the great circle of the horizon, where the

blue sky and the blue ocean mingle on every "Oh, how grand !" I exclaimed, with my boy-

ish enthusiasm. "Do, dearest aunt, tell me all about your voyage."

"She did not answer for a moment, and I wondered what could be the matter with my evero eerful Aunt Calista. But the sadness pas

away, and she said: 'Yes, I will tell you all about it. Your grandfather was a merchant, and owned many ships. He sent them to the West Indies, East Indies, and sometimes to China. I loved the sea and the board with him, when they were about to sail, or had come in from a long voyage. I sometimes took such little presents on board as sailors like, and they said that I would give them a lucky

They did not forget me, and brought me many a nice present from beyond the seas. One day we visited a new ship, and found new captain, whom I had never seen before. thought him very handsome, but young for such a trust; but I found he was good and honorable He had been in the navy. A great misfortune to his family had made it necessary for him to leave the service, and accept the higher pay of a merchantman. After one or two voyages we became acquainted, and he came to love me better than

But my father did not love him so well as another person did-at least, he did not wish me to love him. It was only in the intervals of long voyages that I saw him, and when the time for his airival drew near, and the ship, for me so richly freighted, was due, I spent many hours in the observatory on the top of our house, sweeping the line of the horizon, with a long spyglass, and watching for the little signal flag that I alone knew of, and that would tell me he was coming. So you see my deer that I was really coming. So you see, my dear, that I was well

acquainted with the sea.
One day, this brave, good captain, who had won my heart, asked my father for my hand. He could have nothing against him. There could not be a better or a braver man. He was nobility itself—but I was my father's pride, and he was ambitious. I think

ess than a lord would then have satisfied him for a son-in-law.
Captain Walter came and told me, with bitterness, the result of his interview with my father. I knew that he was poor, but I knew that this was the only reasonable objection that could be made to him, and I laid my hand in his

—a strong, manly hand—strong and true, and I said, 'Be patient, I am yours, and I never will be any one's but yours while this world stands.' He went away upon a long voyage, and a very important one, for my father liked him as a cap-tain of his ship, and knew well that he could

and cargo.

much, and determined upon what I ought to do. I did not wait for him to come and see me. I knew that he could not while he was my father's captain. So I went to the ship and said: 'Captain Walter, will you leave this all to me, to do as I think right?'

He only held me to his big heart a moment, but looked a thousand yesses out of his handsome, loving eyes.

The day his ship was to sail on her next voy.

age I sent my trunks on board the ship. Then I found my captain and said: 'Come with me, to redeem your promise, and I will keep mine.' We went to a church, our licence was ready, and we were married. The ship was ready to sail, and I knew that my father was on board to give his last directions, and see her off. I went on board with my husband, and my father was not returned in the pilot-boat.

When the ship had got a good offing, and the pilot was ready to take us back, my father said

his last words to the captain, and shook hands, wishing him a good voyage. 'Come, darling,' said he to me; 'say good bye to Captain Walter, for we must go now.'

"Dear father." said I, "forgive your darling, Leannot go with you now. I must sail this you. Leannot go with you now. I must sail this you.

I cannot go with you now. I must sail this voyage with my husband, Captain Walter!"

He looked from one to the other, to see if this

"You are quite right, madam," said he; "it

He looked from one to the other, to see if this were jest or earnest.

"Father, dear," said I, "you could never have found me so good a husband. So I took him this morning, and made him marry me, and here is the certificate that I am his wife."

Poor father! He turned very pale, but he loved me, and there was no help. He held me in his arms and kiesed me, while his tears ran over my cheeks. At last he held out his hand to my brave captain in token of forgiveness. He went home alone in the pilot-boat. I waved him my tearful adieux as long as I could see him, for he was ever a kind and indulgent father. We sped on our voyage.

The shores of England faded from our sight, and we were on the open sea. We had fair winds and foul, stiff gales and gentle breezes, and I became a sailor. We crossed the line, doubled the Cape of Good Hope, and sailed on weeks and weeks through the Indian seas to Batavia, and then to Canton; You have read about it in Lord Anson and Captain Cook. When our cargo was completed we sailed homeward again. It was a long and solitary voyage; but I was never lonely. My world was with me. I wished to see my

latitudes, my captain came bastily into the cabin to get his spy-glass, and I followed him on deck. There was a vessel in sight, hearing down directly for us. She had changed her course since we

come near us.

My captain took a long look at her. "Well?" Said I, standing at his elbow, and taking the glass from his hand.

"You have good eyes, darling." said he. "see The latter of the standard of the

from his hand.

"You have good eyes, darling," said he, "see what you can make of her."

I adjusted the glass to my eye, and looked intently. "It is an armed vessel," said I. "I see ports, and a large gun amidships."

"You are correct—as usual, said my captain."

"But she does not look like a man-of-war," said I, "and I do not think she is English."

"No more is she," said he. "Either war has been declared, and she is a privateer, or she is a bound of the say. This touches necreate to the quick, because he were it last; That never more will clasp me here, because they are at rest. Without the little tender form, this coat I cannot see—smething in every worn-down fold recalls it back to me; And though his every garment now is sacred to my heart, and then the little tender form, this coat I cannot see—smething in every worn-down fold recalls it back to me; And though his every garment now is sacred to my heart, and then the little tender form, this coat I cannot see—smething in every worn-down fold recalls it back to me; And though his every garment now is succeed to my heart, and then the little tender form, this coat I cannot see—smething in every worn-down fold recalls it back to me; And though his every garment now is succeed to my heart, and the properties of colored glass and timel paper lay folded together with the coat, and so I let them stay.

Of all the traces that are left, reminding of the past. This touches necreate the took it down, because the need was o'er, I found the pockets full took it down, because the need was o'er, I found the pockets full took it down, because the need was o'er, I found the pockets full took it down, because the need was o'er, I found the pockets full took it down, because the need was o'er, I found the pockets full took it down, because the need was o'er, I found the pockets full took it down, because the need was o'er, I found the pockets full took it down, because the need was o'er, I found the pocket full took it down, because the need was o'er, I found the pocket full

said I, "and I do not think she is English."

"No more is she," said he. "Either war has been declared, and she is a privateer, or she is a From this, the pocket filed by him, I could not bear to part.

cursed pirate.

"Whatever she may be," said my captain, "she has no business with us. I shall give her a try at all events." So we tacked ship and stood

"So we tacked ship and stood the ship and ship an off in the contrary direction from that in which we had been sailing. The stranger had tacked also before we were well on our course. In half ar hour he had gained perceptibly.

"She can beat us on a wind," said my captain

looking very serious. "There is nothing for us but to show the cleanest pair of heels we can." Round we went to our best point of sailing out went the studding sails, the cargo was shifted out went the studding sails, the cargo was shifted to give the best possible trim, the sails were wet; but it was soon apparrent that, after all we had done the brig was gaining on us—slowly, indeed.

The bursting of the shell produced much less done the brig was gaining on us-slowly, indeed,

pect of affairs.

"You know that I am not a coward," said I;
"tell me just how it is."

"He was so quickly done that one had no time to anticipate or think.

But the most dispiriting thing was that we saw

said I. "and we have two cannons on deck." that held them.
"Well, enough to frighten savages, or beat off "There were loud shouts of "Hurrah! the 2d

We held on, praying for night, and storm and darkness. The full moon rode high in the heavens, and silvered the waves through which our good ship ploughed galantly. Nearer and nearer came our pursuer. Once the wind freshened, and we seemed to gain a slight advantage, but it soon fell off again, and the brig came nearer and nearer. Few slept. By the full morning light, there lay the handsome brig, full over our taffrail, bounding along with a bone in her mouth. My brave husband walked the deck in sore trouble.

was a second breastworks. The 24 lowa appeared to have very nearly reached it, and we were pressing on, when an order came to fall back. We returned and recrossed the first breastwork; and the 24 lowa, finding they were not supported by the others, soon after fell back, and took up a position near us.

Having no specific duty to discharge, I turned as soon as our troops reached the breastwork, and gave my aid to the wounded.

A singular fact was, that those near the foot of He had made the best possible preparation for de- the hill were struck in the legs; higher

"As the light increased, I watched the brig top of the hill, I noticed no wounded. All "As the light increased, I watched the brig closely through the glass, trying to ascertain the character of the pursuer. A flag of stars and stripes went up to her mast-head, and the smoke of a cannon curled up from her deck. It was the first signal. The commander of the brig was in the field of my glass, and my worst fears were dispelled.

dispelled. "Look?" said I to my husband, giving him the

up. As she came on, dashing gallantly through the waves, my captain took- his trumpet and hailed her. The hail was courteously responded to. It was a Yankee privateer, demanding our surrender.

The wounded men generally showed great herous transfer and occasionally came four carrying one in a blanket.

The wounded men generally showed great herous transfer artillery that we met to hurry that we met to hurry transfer and the strength of the st

"Oh! for a tier of guns, and half a chance at forward, and told stranglers that we had carri of force was too overwhelming. In answer to the question, he gave the name of our good ship and his own.

Tork arter of guns, and half a chance at howard, and told strangers that we had carried the day.

One poor boy, borne in the arms of two soldiers had his foot knocked off by a shell; it dangled horribly from his limb by a piece of skin, and the

his own.

"Then I, who was watching the deck of the enemy still through the glass, though we were now so near, saw a strange movement. The captain of the brig suddenly put up his glass, which he turned on my husband. Then he appeared to give some order to his lieutenant who was preparing to board us, and soon sprang into the boat himself, and came on board of us.

"He was received with a not very cheerful bullet-holes, though they might be mortal looked."

with an air of assumed cheerfulness:

"It is the fortune of war. My ship is your The thing I was most afraid of was a pani prize, captain, and since I must surrender her, I among our men; and when the 7th Illinois was am glad it is to a gentleman. Where do you ordered to fall back down the hill, I so much

The stranger moved into the light, brushed back the curls of his dark hair, and turning to my husband, said:

The stranger moved into the light, brushed lentirely forgot the firing, and walked down in front of them, talking to their major, so that any frightened man in the ranks might be reassured

wife? I congratulate you—I congratulate you both with all my heart. Madam, he took me off my grammar when I inadvertently adopted the a wreck, where every man but me had perished.

Western style of telling the men to "lay down." a wreck, where every man but me had perished. Thank God! I can show that I am not ungrate-Thank God! I can show that I am not ungrateful. I shall appoint you prize-master, and you shall take your ship, please God! into her own learner to it, and others to think of it only for their

wery scarce articles. Here give the papers Who is the owner? "My father," and I.

completed we sailed homeward again. It was a ling of her captain, and that the grave of him she loved. My world was with me. I wished to see my father, but we were homeward bound.

One day, as we were reaching our northern.

One day, as we were reaching our northern.

## Family Fireside Talk.

THE LITTLE COAT.

THE NORTH-MOORE SKETCHES. Army Letters to Children, by a Captain. SOME SCENES AT FORT DONELSON.

The fire-arms sounded like bunches of immen powder-crackers. They would go r-r-rap, r-r-rap,

but certainly gaining.
"A stern chase is a long chase, Calista, darling," said my captain, cheerfully; but I could see that he was not at all satisfied with the assected forms."

In our string of the shell produced much less apparent effect than I anticipated. Their explosion, too, was much like a large powder-coacker thown in the air. There was a loud bang; fragments flew about; and all was over. It was so

"I see no other hope. We are not strong enough to fight her."

But the most dispiriting thing was that we saw no enemy; the batteries were out of sight; and at the breastworks nothing could be seen but fire and smoke. It seemed as though we were attacking some invisible power! But suddenly the firm our own troops. The 2d Iowa had charged from our own troops. The 2d Iowa had charged the works and driven out the Kentucky regiment. ght her."

"There are muskets and pistols in the cabin," the works and driven out the Kentucky regiment

the Malay pirates; but the brig is well armed, are in! Hurry up and support them! Close up! and must have plenty of men, by the way they handle her. If she is a privateer, we must surrender. If a pirate, we must fight. Her Long Tom will make even wood of us, but we must take our chance."

We held on, praying for night, and storm and darkness. The full mean weds high is the head.

fence, the crew were ready to obey his orders, but the case was hopeless.

shots had gone through the body; and near the breastworks, through the head. Indeed, at the

"Throw down your gun," I said, "you are too

"Look?" said I to my husband, giving nim the glass; "that man is not a pirate."
"I could not be mistaken. He was a fine looking man of thirty-five or forty, in an undress naval uniform. His bearing was manly, and his face, when I got a look at it, was clear and open.

My captain took the glass, and gave an anxious below the range, but one came so low as to knock heads. look.

"I believe you are right, my darling," said he.

"That man is no pirate. Then it is war, and we shall soon be his prisoners. It is a hard case, but there is no help for it."

below the range, but one came so ton as a minute off a shingle from the gable end. For a few minutes we thought they were firing on the wounded. We had no Red Flag to display, but I found a man with a red handkerchief, tied it to a stick,

"Do not be cast down, my brave husband," and sent him on to the roof with it.

Within the house there were but three surge within the house there were but three surgeons at this time. One of these asked me to take his horse and ride for the instruments, ambulances, and assistants, for no preparations had been made. As we went back, the ambulances were busy at take in sail, and we waited for the brig to come

imself, and came on board of us.

so distressing as I anticipated. The small, round bullet-holes, though they might be mortal, looked

"He was received with a not very cheerful politeness, but his manner, as he stepped upon our deck, justified the oj inion I had formed of him. He raised his hat to me with a graceful bow; and my husband invited him to enter our cabin, which he did with every courtesy. Wine and other refreshments were brought out in plenty and the stranger told us of the outbreak of the war in America, and also of other events which were news to us at that time.

"Were we prisoners? Was this our captor, quietly conversing with us, and courteously drinking to our prosperity? He looked at me attended the one of the outbreak of the war tentively, when my eyes were turned away, and I thought I saw a strange smile on his face.

"My husband opened a locker, and taking out the ship's papers, laid them on the table with a heavy heart; but he would not show it, and said with an ir of assumed cheerfulness:

"The third I was they might be mortal, looked mo larger than a surgeon's lancet might have made. Only once did I hear distressing groans. A poor wretch in an ambulance shrieked whenever the wheels struck a stump. There was no help for it. The road was through the woods; the driver could only avoid the trees, and drive on, regardless of his agony.

You will perhaps ask how I felt in the fight? There was nothing upon which I had had so much curiosity as what my feelings would be. Much to my surprise, I found myself unpleasantly to lead, or something to do, I should have much less to think about. There seemed such a certainty of being hit that I felt sure I should be, and after a few minutes had a vague sort of wish that it would come if it were coming, and be over with.

husband, said:

"'Is it possible, Captain Walter, that you do
not know sae? Have you forgotten a man whose
I think I felt and acted pretty much as I do in
any unusual and exciting affair. I know I found life you saved, and who owes you so much?

"My husband looked earnestly at him a moment, then grasped his hand, and said:

"Hardy! Frank Hardy! is it really you?"

"What it is a subject to the shell, and wondering if there were no grander illustration of the musketry than a bunch of ment, then grasped his hand, and said:

"'Hardy! Frank Hardy! is it really you?'

"Yes old fellow,' said he, 'it is really me, with a better memory than you have, who saved my life at the risk of your own. And this is your wife? I congratulate you —I congratulate you wife? I congratulate you —I congratulate your ways wife? I congratulate your ments of the shell, and wondering if there were no grander illustration of the shell, and wondering if there were no grander illustration of the shell, and wondering if there were no grander illustration of the shell, and wondering if there were no grander illustration of the shell, and wondering if there were no grander illustration of the shell, and wondering if there were no grander illustration of the shell, and wondering if there were no grander illustration of the musketry than a bunch of powder-crackers. I remember I did little things to the shell, and wondering if there were no grander illustration of the shell, and wondering if there were no grander illustration of the musketry than a bunch of powder-crackers. I remember I did little things the powder-crackers is the shell, and wondering if there were no grander illustration of the musketry than a bunch of powder-crackers. I remember I did little things the powder-crackers is the shell, and wondering if there were no grander illustration of the musketry than a bunch of powder-crackers. I remember I did little things the powder crackers is the powder crackers.

harbor.'

"But can you do this safely, Frank?" asked my captain.

"Safely! his lips curled. 'I would like to see the danger I would not confront for you, old fellow. If I were a naval officer, it would be a different matter, but a privateer has some discretion. My pretty brig is my own. The war is an ugly business, but you know me of old—we are "enemies in war, in peace, friends," all but you, old fellow—I am your friend always, as you know.

"And how will your crew stand the loss of their share of prize-mouey?" asked my captain.

"They are pretty likely to stand what I require them to, said the Yankee, proudly. But I can make it all right for them. Prizes are not very scarce articles. Here give the papers:

morning came, we were told that a white flag had been displayed, and an officer had gone into the fort, but that the time was nearly up, and the attack was now to be renewed. We hurried on, query, "Is pity love?" the anagramatic answer is: "Positively."

# AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

when the men sprang from the ditch to the top of the breastwork, waving the colors, and giving wild hurrahs. The fort had surrendered!

There was a load lifted off my mind, and I stopped to look around. The first glance fell on the blue coats scattered through the felled trees and stumps. The march of the 2d up the hill had been somewhat in the form of a broom. Until near the top they had been in column, bearing a long narrow line like the handle, and as they rushed at the breastwork, had spread out like the broom. This ground was plainly marked by the dead. Here was one close to me; beyond was another; a little further on two had tallenside by side. In a little triangle I counted sighteen bodies and many I knew had been carried down, and from the statements of some of the little triangle I counted down, and from the statements of some of the little triangle I counted down, and from the statements of some of the little triangle I counted down, and from the statements of some of the little triangle I counted down, and from the statements of some of the little triangle I counted down, and from the statements of some of the little triangle I counted down, and from the statements of some of the little triangle I counted down, and from the statements of some of the little triangle I counted down.

incovered. But they looked sad and wearied. looked along the line, and found of the officers knew intimately but one remained.
It was a beautiful sight to see regiment after

nothing to bring on the war; he had been for the Union, and had enlisted a month before to avoid being impressed. His family lived, or had lived, he did not know where they were now, within a mile and he would give a great deal to see them me did not know where they were now, within a mile, and he would give a great deal to see them for only a minute. "Will your officers let me write to tell them I am alive?" "To be sure they will." "And will we be furnished with food?" "Yes, the same as our own soldiers." they will." "And will we be furnished with food?" "Yes, the same as our own soldiers." "Most of our men expected you would kill us." "You see we have not done so." "No, they have treated us very kindly; we have been deceived." Such was the tenor of our conversation. I may such was the tenor of our conversation. I may such was the tenor of our conversation. I may such was the tenor of our conversation. I may such was the tenor of our conversation. I may such was the tenor of our conversation. Such was the tenor of our conversation. I may say here that our men behaved admirably, and I did not hear of a single indignity being offered to our prisoners. A few sentinels were placed around a regiment of prisoners, and so far as ap-pearance went, half of them might have escaped. But the woods around the fort contained regi-

would be hopeless.

They told us that the surrender was a thunderclap to all. The men and most of the officers, had not known how completely they were sur-rounded, and had been made to believe that they were successful. The evening before they were told this, and in the morning it was announced that their generals had run away, and they were

ments of our troops, and they knew the attempt

prisoners of war.

I now began to look about me and feel a little of the confusion that follows a battle. My trunk had been left on the steamer and the steamer had moved. My blankets had been left in a hospital tent and the hospital tent had disappeared. My regiment was fourteen miles off at Fort Henry. The biscuit and coffee on which we had lived were gone, and provisions had not followed us into the fort. I seized upon a captured horse,

beautiful trout from the brooks. But my broth-er in Wisconsin wrote me to come to him, and I went. Our house was on what was then called Houston led the charge of the North Carolina our troops reached the breastwork, and "Baxter's Prairie." The prairie was covered regiment. It appears from his own statement—gular fact was, that those near the foot of with flowers, and the many clear lakes around for he is our prisoner—that he obeyed his orders,

food was hoe cake and salt pork.

One of our neighbors had had no meat for some time, and getting out of powder they had no game; so one day they sent up their oldest son, a boy about ten years old, for a piece of pork. As he was carrying it homewards, and going through a piece of woods by "Silver Lake," he heard a rustling of the leaves in a thicket by the roadside. He stopped and listened—all was still. Again he pushed forward, again the leaves rustled which his two squadrons were formed, dashed Again he pushed forward, again the leaves rustled behind him, and he thought he heard a stealthy down into the hollow, and bringing them around

He dreaded to go forward, and he dared not came near. stay, for he saw night was approaching, when the woods always echoed with the sound of the hungry wolf, and the savage bear and the stealthy cheers. The rebel regiment, in a solid body still, catamount came out from their dens. So picking up a club, he again started homeward. Again and fled away as fast as their horses could carry came the stealthy step behind him, nearer and nearer, until he saw a gaunt and savage wolf Col. Davis, with his squadron, chasing them, creeping after him, and as he hurried on still clinging to his meat, the wolf was coming nearer It was the most exciting scene that arer, and he might at any moment spring

did not lose his presence of mind. He remembered having heard his father say that if any one
faced a wild animal and looked it square in the
eye, it would not dare to attack him. He turned

the remembered having heard his father say that if any one
faced a wild animal and looked it square in the
eye, it would not dare to attack him. He turned

off. Now give it to them again, as they go, and around, faced the hungry wolf, and commenced the artillery poured a fresh fire into them as they walking backwards towards his home, still a long fled. Col. Davis pursued them across the field waking backwards towards in bline, still a long mile and a half away. As the woods grew darker the wolf came nearer, showing his white teeth, with the hair bristling upon his back. The courwhen, his command being so small, he prudently ageous boy knew that if he gave up his piece of gave up the chase and retired to his original poork he was safe, and could run home unmolested, sition. He re-formed his squadron behind the pork he was safe, and could run home unmolested, but he knew that there were hungry ones at home awaiting his return. So, backwards he went, step by step. As the wolf came near, he hit him square upon the head with a stone, when with an angry "yelp," the wolf sprang into the thicket, and set up a long and dismal howl. The boy listened to hear if there were any answering howls, and hearing none, took courage; but soon was about a half a dozen wounded; one has single. howls, and hearing none, took courage; but soon the savage beast, middened with hunger, came at him again. With his club he gave him a well-head. Col. Davis had his own horse shot. directed blow between the eyes, which set him howling back again into the thicket.

Again and again was the contest renewed; many times did the savage animal make a spring at the lad, and many times did the brave boy beat him off, until at last he came near the log cabin of his parents, when the disappointed wolf, with a long and wailing howl, dashed away into the woods. Trembling with excitement, and wet with perspiration, the boy dropped the meat upon the floor, crying, "Mother, I've got it," and fell exhausted at his mother's feet.

## AN ORIGINAL DUEL.

Old Colonel. S., of Wisconsin, was an old genius, a queer compound of comic seriousness. Replete with jokes, both original and selected, them out in small doses on different occasions. One evening at a party, a young gentleman upon whom the Colonel had told some cutting lokes, feeling himself insulted, challenged the Colonel to mortal combat.

The challenge was accepted. Having the choice of weapons and the appoint Having the choice of weapons and the appointment of the place of meeting, the Colonel told the young man to repair, the following morning at 6 o'clock to a certain spot, and added "that he would see that the weapons were there."

The following morning, at the indicated time, the young man repaired to the indicated spot, (said spot being among the lead mines, was naturally furrowed with mineral holes.)

"Well, youngster," said the Colonel, sticking his hands in his pockets and ejecting a superfluous quantity of tobacco juice from his capacious mouth, "are you ready?" Receiving an affirmative answer, he continued:

eet deep, "and here are our weapons," pointing It is needless to add that the challenge was

"I do not say," remarked Mr. Brown, "that Jones is a thief, but I do say that if his farm joined mine I would not try to keep sheep." True politeness is as far from affecting gravity in the company of the merry as from laughing in the presence of the serious. It is somewhat singularly fitting that to the

was another; a little further on two had falten side by side. In a little triangle I counted eighteen bodies, and many I knew had been carried off during the night. Still, the scene was not so painful as the dead-room of the hospital at St. Louis. The attitudes were peaceful. whe arms, in all but one case, were thrown naturally over the breast, as in sleep, and no face gave any indication of a painful death.

Meanwhile, our troops were forming along the Manwhile, our troops were forming along the tain and a smooth cleared hill which rises from the breast, as in sleep, and no lace gard and cation of a painful death.

Meanwhile, our troops were forming along the hill to take possession of the fort. All voices declared that the 2d Iowa should lead. As it movelared that the 2d Iowa should lead of the ed past the other regiments to the head of the ed past the other regiments to the head of the ed past the other regiments to the head of the officers slopes down into a basin, with the bottom of rolling land, where the road leading to Chester Gap runs off to the right. It was on this cleared hill It was a beautiful sight to see regiment after regiment mount the second breastwork, and watch them successively halt and cheer, and wave their colors, as they entered the inner works.

I pushed on to the second intrenchment, climbed over, and found myself in the midst of 500 prisoners. They were strange figures in white blank et or carpet coats. I stared at them, and they at me. They looked crestfallen and confused, but showed little feeling. They, poor fellows, sat sadly looking at the scene.

To one of them I spoke. He said he had done nothing to bring on the war; he had been for the Union, and had enlisted a month before to avoid being impressed. His family lived, or had lived, leave the second the section in a field to the right, Lieut. Col. Pavis the rebel guns had been driven from the hill, Lieut. Pennington himself commanded the section in a field to the right, Lieut. Col. Davis of the 8th New York went to the right, and Col. Farnsworth, with the 8th Illinois and the 3d Indiana, Major Chapman commanding, operated on the centre. Pennington's battery was placed in position by sections, and after the rebel guns had been driven from the hill, Lieut. Pennington himself commanded the section in a field to the right, Lieut.

that moment columns of rebel cavalry came sweep-ing down the roads to the right and left, and formed in the fields, while other forces were al-ready formed, hidden from our view behind a number of knolls. "General, they are making preparations to charge on us." "Very well," preparations to charge on us." "Very well," said he, "let them come on; we are prepared to meet them on any ground they choose. terest of every one was instantly awakened to the highest point, and the blood coursed quickly through all our veins. A rebel regiment was soon seen rising from a hollow. Up it rose, and in a moment appeared in full view to the right, on the knoll behind which it had been concealed. Instantly, as if in obedience to the flourish of a magician's wand, thousands of swords and sabres "Ah! oh! there they are at close artillery range —now give it to them, boys!" and officers dashed about the hill, flourishing their swords and cheering to the utmost limits of their voices. Gen. Pleasanton himself, who naturally displays an enthusiastic temperament when it is aroused, flourished his sword and inspired increased enthusiasm in every one around. "Ah! there they are, the rascals; now give it to them with your into the fort. I seized upon a captured horse, and the next morning started at daylight for Fort Henry. As I passed a regiment in the woods, the commissary was dealing out a biscuit and a handful of sugar to each man for breakfast. He good-naturedly said he would give me my share, and this, which I ate as I rode along, was my first meal since the previous morning. But all were so exultant at the victory, that eating and sleeping were trivial matters to be thought of. in all directions about the hill.

Under our artillery fire the North Carolinians halted in the field, and paused a moment to form

A BRAVE BOY.

When I was a boy I lived among the Green Mountains of Vermont; in winter making snow forts and sliding down the steep hills, and in the summer and autumn wandering over the mountains after flowers or nuts, or catching the step. Again he stopped; everything was still to the right, first awaited the assault for a moexcept the gentle dash of the waves upon the
pebbly beach, and the rapid beating of his own
heart. At the same instant the dismounted men
from behind the wall, and the rallied skirmishers on the left, opened fire as the North Carolinians Then Col. Davis, with his two

It was the most exciting scene that has be witnessed since the commencement of the war From the hill in the centre we distinctly saw the movements of every man. Several horses and men were soon seen falling on the field, the rebels was about a half a dozen wounded; one has since

BRIGHT PROSPECTS FOR THE BOYS Billy Ross is a great temperance lecturer, and

at Rushville, Ill., was preaching to the young on his favorite theme. He said : "Now, boys, when I ask you a question you musn't be alraid to speak right out and answer me. When you look around and see all these fine houses, farms and cattle, do you ever think who owns them all now? Your fathers own them, do they not?"

'Yes, sir!" shouted a hundred voices. "Well, where will your fathers be twenty years from now?" "Dead !" shouted the boys. "That's right. And who will own all this

property, then?"
"Us boys!" shouted the urchins. "Right. Now, tell me-did you ever. in going along the streets, notice the drunkards lounging around the saloon doors, waiting for somebody to

"Yes, sir, lots of them !" "Well, where will they be in twenty years "Dead!" exclaimed the boys. "And who will be the drunkards then?"

Billy was thunderstruck for a moment, but re-

vering himself, tried to tell the boys how to es-

## WHAT IS A DARLING?

cape such a fate.

It is the dear, little girl who meets one on the doorsteps; who flings her fair arms around one's neck, and kisses one with her whole soul of love; who seizes one's hat, who relieves one of one's re answer, he continued:
"Here's where we are to fight," indicating a who places her elfish form at the piano, and warmineral shaft near by, which was at least sixty bles forth unsolicited, such delicious songs; who casts herself at one's footstool and claim to a pile of rocks. "You're to go down that ar hand and asks eager, unheard-of questions, with hole and throw rocks up, and I'm to stay up and such bright eyes and flushing face, and on whose light, flossy curls one places one's hand and breathes "God bless her," as the fairy form de-

B""Have you Goldsmith's Greece?" asked a gentleman on entering a bookstore. "No, sir, but they have some excellent bear's oil in the next door," replied the counter boy. At sixteen a woman prefers the best the room; at two and twenty, the best talker;

Rob a man of his life and you will be hung; rob him of his living and you will be applauded.

S-T-1860-X.

THE OLD HOMESTEAD TONIC. Let our possessions be what they may—marble palaces, br ands, magnificent plate, or caskets of "precious stones"—t Let our possessions be what they may—marble palaces, broad lands, magnifecent plate, or caskets of "precious stones"—they all sink in the balance as against Heaveu's great boon, Hearter, and they cannot be enjoyed without it. The language of nature attests that whoever would enjoy the pleasures of food, the beauties of flowers and landscapes, the joys of companionship, the richness of literature, or the honors of station and renown, must preserve their health. And yet how little is it valued, and how careleasty preserved. The stomach is the receptacle of all nourishment, and the fountain from which all parts of the body derive their sustenance. When foul, injurious food enters the stomach, acute sympathy disorganizes all other organs, and disease more or less painful must follow. The laws of nature cannot be violated with impunity. Night revelry, luxurious living, irregularity of meals, and a disordered appetite, will gradually destroy the power and activity of the stomach. How many ladies and gentlemen eat and drink disease at late suppers and aris- in the moroing with headache, loss of appetite, feeling languid, unrefreshed, feverish, low spirited, weak and incapacitated to perform any ments if or physical duty, and dream not this is the beginning of that horrid disease,

\*\*DYSPELEPSIA\*\*\*,

Which assumes a thousand shapes, and points towards a miser-

which assumes a thousand shapes, and points towards a miserable and pr. mature decay? There can be no medical remedy that will turn lead into food, or poisoned drinks into nourishment, but medical science can assist nature, supply exhausted fluids, and to a great extent, correct the effects of disease, when the habits are abandoned.

The Medical faculty has exhausted its research for generations in creating appetizers and overcoming stomachic derangements. Certain ingredients were well established as possessing beneficial qualities; among these were

Calisaya Bark and St. Croix Rum.

But still components were wanting, and regularity could not be obtained. An invalid physician, sojourning in the tropical island of St. Croix, observed the habits of the natives, and gathered from them the receipt for the final accomplishment of this most important end. Its component parts largely incorporated in the vegetable dict of that island, produced the effect without a proper knowledge of the cause. The article was first made and used as a private medicine. Its effects were so salutary that it is now being produced and consumed in immense quantities or...'r the name of

Drake's Planatation Bitters, or

OLD HOMESTEAD TONIC.

made and used as a private mentione. Its chock with the power of a medicine, and are taken by old or young with the pleasure of a beverage. The sale of these bitters was at first confined to our extreme Southern cities, but they are now becoming well known throughout the world, and are re-commended with the most unbounded confidence, for all complaints from a divorganized or diseased stomach—such as Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Nervous affectious, Loss of Appetite, Intermitent Fevers, Biarrhoa, Sour Stomach, Headache, Fever and Ague, Weakness, &c.

As a moraing Appetizer, and after dinner tonic, they are held in high estimation, and should be found upon the side board of every family.

They are also much relied upon in the Tropies for Scrofula, Rheumatism and Dropsy.

OR OLD HOMESTEAD TONIC

are put up in Patent Bottles, representing a Swiss cottage, as are an ornament to the sine board. Sea Sickness,
Travellers by railroad or upon the inland rives
great change of water is such a prolific cause of
ease like Sea Sickness, Bilious, Intermittent, Ague and Chill Fevers,

"PRILADELPHIA, 1st month, 16th day, 1862.
ESTEEMED FRIEND: Wilt thou send me another case of the Bitters? Nothing has proven so beneficial or agreeable to minutality wife and myself, as the Piantation Bitters.

Thy Friend, ISAAC HOWLAND."

tels and Restaurants. P. H. DRAKE & CO., No. 202 Broadway, New York. AUGUSTA CARRIAGE DEPOT.

The subscriber having returned and the public generally, that he is now prepared to furnish, at the shortest notice.

of all descriptions and styles. Having had a long experience the manufacture of the above articles, he feels confident that can select those that will give entire satisfaction, both in p can select those that will give entire satisfaction, both in point of style and durability
Being Agent for several of the best Manufacturers in New
England, gentlemen in want of a vehicle for their own use, can
either select from the stock on hand, or leave their orders for
any style of carriage which they may desire built, which will be
warranted in every particular. ALSO, FOR SALE,

CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS.

Carriage Wheels, Bent Rims of Hickory and Ash, and Hic Spokes of all sizes, constantly on hand. Also Coach Va and Black Varnish for enameled leather tops. Reparing done in all its branches at short notice PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO SIGN PAINTING.

THE ANDERSON SPRING BED BOTTOM. "Blessings on the head of him who invented sleep." Believing that comfortable rest by night is necessary to the coessful labors of the day, and finding, by our own experience

Augusta, Aug. 5, 1862. Having used the Anderson Spring Bed Bottom, I can cheerful commend it as an excellent article.

LOT M. MORHILL. Augusta, Aug. 5, 1862.

Extract from a letter of a Counsellor at Law, Pe

Extract from a letter of a Counsellor at Law, Penobscot county, Me.

"A few words about Anderson's Spring Bed Bottom befare I close my letter. I like it very much indeed. I believe it to be one of the best things ever got up, the independent working of each slat in all ways, adapts the form of the bed to the person upo it, and makes it just the thing for comfort and health. I have lain for the last three years all curied up in a heap like a cat, on my spiral Spring Bottom, in a little hole in the middle of the bed, taking but half a breath in my sleep, because I had no room for the expansion of the lungs, but now I can lay me out at full length on the Anderson Bottom. The slats yielding just enough for perfect case, and yet keeping my body straight while I sleep, and affording a free and full use of the lungs for respiration while in a state of unconsciousness, an item of vital importance to the health.

Give me the Anderson Spring Bed Bottom above all others.

Every body must have them eventually, I cannot doubt.

For sale in all the principal towns in the State.

JOSEPH ANTHONY, HATS, CAPS, AND FURS of all descriptions, AUGUSTA. ME.

BT Cash, and the highest market price paid for SHIPPING FURS. 20 HOGSELADS early crop Cubs Molasses.
Tierces and Bbls. P. B. and New Orleans Molasses,
30 Chests Tea.
Hogsheads and Bbls. of Sec. Tea.
Is and Bbls. of Sugar, &c.,
I JOHN McARTHUR,
Market Se

41 THIS is the most durable and reliable Machine made. It never gets out of order. Can be used by a child. It does its work quick and thoroughly; will wring anything from a quilt to these culture. MUSIC.-PRICE REDUCED.

# AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

THE WORLD'S GREAT REMEDT FOR Scrofula and Scrofulous Diseases. From Emery Edes, a well known merchant From Emery Edes, a well known merchant of Oxford, Maine.

"I have-sold large quantities of your Sarsaparilla, but never yet one bottle which tailed of the desired effect and full satisfaction to those who took it. As fast as our people try it, they agree there has been no medicine like it before in our community."

Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Pustules, Ulcers

Bores, and Diseases of the Skin.

Erom Rev. Robt. Stratton, Bristol, Engiand.

"I only do my duty to you and the public, when I add my testimony to that you publish of the medicinal virtues of your Sarsaparilla. My daughter, aged too, had an afflicting humor in her ears, eyes and hair for years, which we were unable to cure until we tried your Sarsaparilla. She has been well for some mouths."

From Mrs. Jane E. Rice, a well known and much esteemed lady of Dennisville, Cape May Co., N. J.

"My daughter has suffered for a year past with a scrofulous eruption, which was very troublesome. Nothing afforded any relief until we tried your Sarsaparilla, which soon completely cured her."

They are also much relied upon in the Tropics for Scrofula, Rheumatism and Dropsy.

IMPORTANT CERTIFICATE.

'ROCHESTER, Dec. 23th. 1861.

Messes, P. H. Drake & Co. G. Stlemen: I have been a great susterer from Drapepaia for three or four years. I have tried many, if not all, the remedies recommended for its cure. Instead of relief I became worse, had to abandon my profession and suffered greatly from everything I atc. My mind was much affected, depressed and gloomy. About three mouths ago I tried the Plantation Bitters. They almost immediately benefitted me. I have recommended them in several cases, and as tar as I know, always with signal benefit.

I am, very respectfully yours, Rev. J. S. Cathorn."

STA-1860-X.

That you may be your own judge of the efficacy of these celebrated Bitters, we submit a partial formula of the articles of which they are composed.

St. Croix Rum.

The tonic properties of pure St. Croix Rum are well known, and it has long been recommended by physicians. It is manufactured from the Sagar Cane Plant, and that we use, is selected with great care from the estates of a few planters in the interior of that island.

Calisaya, or King's Bark was unknown to civilization until the middle of the seventeenth century. The natives of Peru are generally supposed to have long been reviously acquainted with its most wonderful medicing unknown to civilization until the middle of the seventeenth century. The natives of Peru are generally supposed to have long been previously acquainted with its most wonderful medicinal qualities. Humbolst makes Eavorable mention of the febrical qualities. H

was unknown to civilization until the middle of the seventeenth century. The natives of Peru are generally supposed to have long been previously acquainted with its most wonderful medicinal qualities. Humboist makes favorable mention of the febrifuge qualities of this article as an antidote to Fever and Aguar internitiation and Malarious Fevers, in his extensive South American travels.

Cascarilla Bark

Cascarilla Bark

Cascarilla Burk

Leucorrhooa, Whites, Female Weakness,

Leucorrhooa, Whites, Female Weakness,

Cascarilla Bark

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